NATIONAL WEEKLY

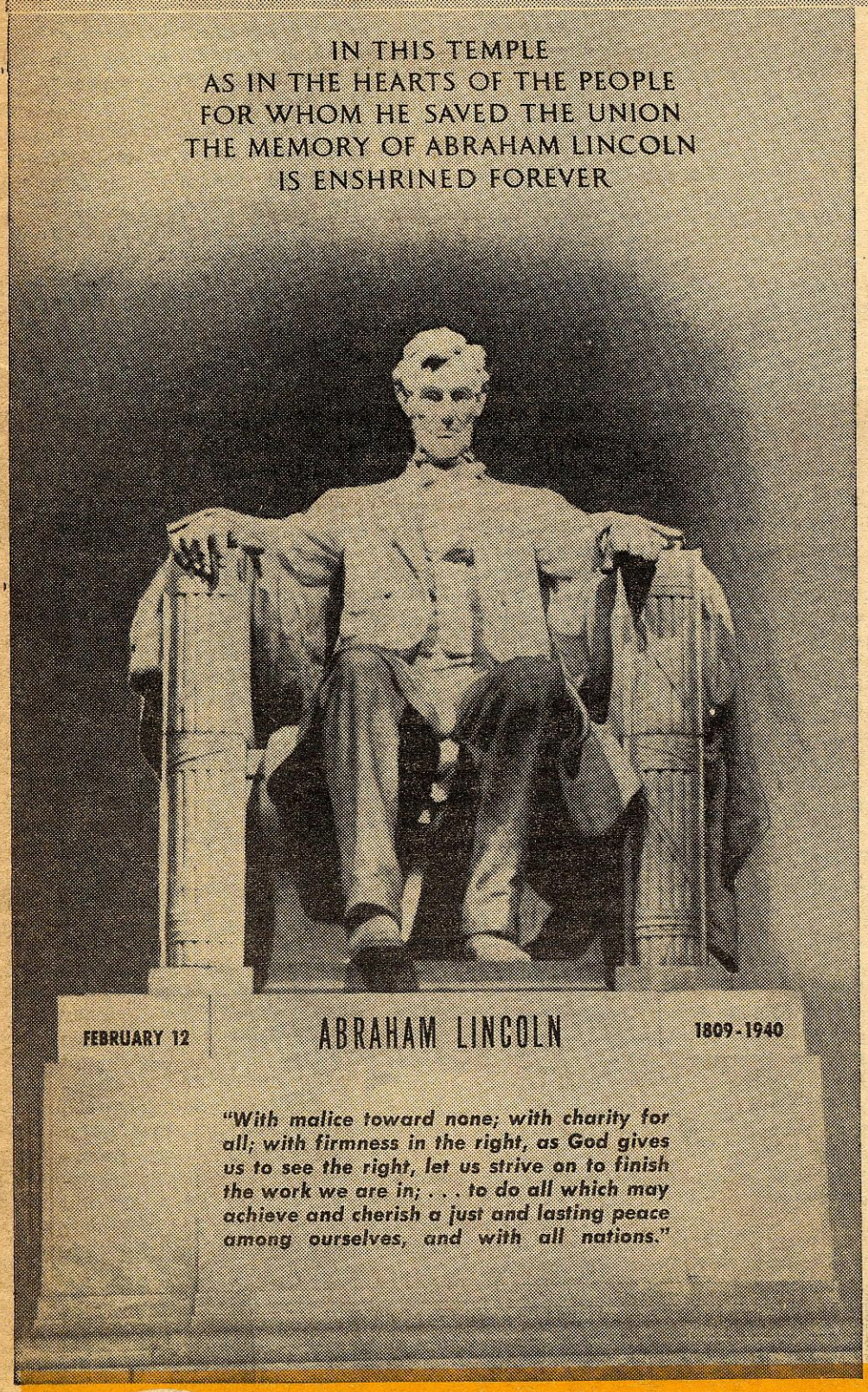
Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Royal Oak, Michigan — February 12, 1940 — Subscription: Three Dollars per Year — 10c

U.S. GOVERNMENT OWNS 117 BIG CORPORATIONS

See Story on Page 7


IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER
FEBRUARY 12
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
1809-1940
"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

COUGHLIN INVESTIGATION ECHO OF SPIVAK SMEAR: NO SEDITION PLOT LINK

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS news story from New York, dated January 29, reports that Father Coughlin has been "marked for investigation 'in due course' by the Department of Justice, following the filing of formal complaints against him by the Jewish Peoples Committee.

"This," continues the report, "was confirmed by O. John Rogge, assistant United States Attorney General, before he left Sunday night for Minneapolis and Chicago to gather additional evidence *in a widening inquiry stemming from the arrest of 17 Christian Front members here on charges of seditious conspiracy to overthrow the Government . . .*"

The reader will observe that this A.P. story creates the impression that Father Coughlin is to be investigated in some connection with the Christian Front and a sedition plot against the Government. Note, too, the stubborn insistence of the Associated Press that the 17 arrested suspects are members of the Christian Front!

Now here is the "lead" of the United Press Associations' account of the same news story on the same day:

"NEW YORK, JAN. 29—(U.P.)—The Jewish Peoples Committee said today that it had received a letter from Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge saying that the Department of Justice would investigate charges against the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oak, Michigan.

"A spokesman for the Committee said *the charges were made by John L. Spivak, author of a series of articles on Coughlin's activities for New Masses magazine,* who made several speeches interpreting the articles before meetings of the Committee. At these meetings resolutions were passed urging the Department of Justice to act on Spivak's information, and Rogge's letter, it was said, was in answer to the resolution. . . ."

So! This proposed "investigation" of Father Coughlin therefore has nothing to do with any sedition plot against the Government of the United States or the so-called "Christian Front." It is simply that old Spivak smear-snoop which "flopped" so dismally when the Communists' *New Masses* tried to "rock the nation" with a Coughlin exposure.

Now, why would the great Associated Press—*which is a mutual news gathering association owned and controlled by the nation's most influential newspapers*—so carefully suppress this ludicrous Spivak angle, in order to let their member newspapers spread the impression that this forthcoming Federal "investigation" has something to do with a Christian Front sedition plot against the Government?

That is a question for the member newspapers of the Associated Press to investigate and answer.

The 17 arrested men are not members of the Christian Front; there was no raid on any *cache* of stolen arms; the explosives in one suspect's basement were "planted" there by a man suspected of being a foreign agent, etc., etc. Why does not the Associated Press report these developments?

Brown

FROM THE TOWER — *By* Father Coughlin

★

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM SPREADS TENTACLES SOUTHWARD

★

THE JEWISH MONEY LENDERS — *By* Louis B. Ward

DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

The 'Franco Way'

QUITE aside from the editorial comment based upon misinformation with which the newspapers have been supplied about the Christian Front and Father Coughlin, one notes the horror with which the editorial writers regard that utterance about "the Franco way."

What is, or was, the "Franco way?"

Just what did General Franco do?

Did he not rescue and restore a Christian Spain from the blight of anti-Christian Communism? The news columns of the very papers whose editorial pages attack Father Coughlin's phrase have themselves reported the fact that the Loyalist "democracy" was a carefully concealed Red front.

The Spanish people, both Franco's patriots and the misguided dupes of the Red "democracy," are still in Spain, sharing together the blessings of Christian reconstruction of a Spain for the Spanish. The much-publicized "refugees" of Spain—as of many another land—are for the most part anti-Christian Reds, not even Spanish or pre-war residents of Spain.

The "Franco way," then, would seem to be the Washington way or the Lincoln way.

What was Spain's alternative to the "Franco way"? Was it not supine acceptance of an atheistic, anti-Christian, Communist dominance of the Spanish people? What editorial writer wants that?

Father Coughlin's employment of the phrase in his much-berated and misquoted broadcast was clear and unequivocal. He simply said in effect that *all other means having failed,* American Christians would not hesitate to use the Franco way, before they would accept Spain's fate for the United States. What's wrong with that?

What editorial writer who criticizes Father Coughlin's phrase as "inflammatory" or an incitement to sedition, would not himself take the "Franco way" under the same conditions?

All down through history we read how at some crucial hour, a Charles Martel saved Europe from Mohammedan hordes; how a Don John of Austria, or a Sobieski in Christian Poland, likewise turned back the atheistic enemies of a civilization that tried to follow Jesus Christ.

To what purpose do we read history if, in our own day, our living Martels—our Francos—are to be so glibly and unthinkingly slandered? What editorial writer who objects to "the Franco way" has the courage to advocate Islam against Christ? What editorial writer wants the imperialism of Great Britain ahead of the Republic founded upon George Washington's Revolution? Or who is advocating slavery and State's Rights to dispute the victory of Lincoln's Union?

"We do not want the Franco way for America," is the common theme of these editorial critiques. To be sure we don't; *neither did Spain!* But the alternative is Islam, or, in our day, Red godless Communism.

God grant that a vigorous and living Christian faith can save this nation from the necessity of ever having to undertake a revolution to regain it after it has been lost.

A Parents Defense Fund Committee

IN RESPONSE to numerous letters of inquiry, SOCIAL JUSTICE is authorized to inform these inquirers that a "Christian Parents Defense Fund Committee" will accept contributions toward the employment of legal counsel for the defense of the New York young men charged with seditious conspiracy. Interested persons may address Mr. Bernard D'Arcy or Miss Margaret Cassidy, **Christian Parents Defense Fund Committee, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.**

Let Christians Peddle Peanuts!

APROPOS Father Coughlin's quotation of Cardinal Newman in his recent broadcast, to the effect that the business of the Christian Church is to *"interfere,"* or *"meddle,"* with a sinful world, is Msgr. Wynhoven's sprightly column.

The Right Rev. Msgr. Peter M. H. Wynhoven, editor in chief of *Catholic Action of the South,* whom we have had occasion to quote previously, is author of a syndicated column in the Catholic press.

With permission, we quote the Monsignor:

"A Greek had been doing a thriving business with his peanut stand near a bank building. One day a compatriot and relative of his stopped by. They had not seen each other for years. The meeting was cordial and happy until the kinsman asked the vendor for a $10 loan. 'Well, Gus,' the Greek explained, 'it's this way; when I put my cart at this corner, the bank and me made an agreement. I promised not to lend any money, and, in return, the bank agreed not to sell any peanuts.'

"There seems to be a generally accepted, unwritten law in the United States that ministers of religion should not interest themselves in politics," Msgr. Wynhoven observes, adding:

"Let the clergy attend to their peanut stands and do nothing outside of that, even if common sense and duty cry out for action. This is a brainless argument, a tragic sneer at logic. Why should the poor people be left entirely defenseless against the preying of conscienceless, selfish creatures of politics? Why should no word of warning, advice or enlightenment be extended to them?"

Germany Grows: America Declines

THE NEWS comes from Berlin that Germany has raised the national birth rate since 1933 from 14.7 to 20.7 per thousand. This means that Germany has changed from a country of declining population, a dying people, to a people capable of reproducing themselves and growing into the future.

Almost no other country in the Western world has succeeded in reversing, or even arresting, the catastrophic decline in its birth rate. In America, as in France and England, the birth rate has dropped so low that mothers no longer bear children to replace even our present numbers.

Have the Germans any better right to growth than we? Obviously not. They live cramped in a small country, whereas we have a continent of unlimited wealth still to open up. ***We have land for food enough to feed three times our present numbers.*** We have the skill and the brains to exploit our land and its treasures. Is it not senseless that we Americans who have inherited this richest land on earth should refuse to people that land and enjoy its fruits?

Yet the birth control fanatics, and selfish economic materialists, conspire to depeople our great American continent. They tell the poor man: "My good man, you have too many children to support on your relief money. Look how they all have to sleep in one room. You should learn about birth control."

When are we going to say to them instead:

"Look how God's little creatures must live—in squalor, in this richest country in the world. **These things we must change!"**

HELLO FOLKS:

How are 'y ennyway? Gee, it seems a long time since I saw y' last. Not that time's hung heavy on my hands—it's 'cause so much's been crowded inta th' last few days that it seems longer'n a week. I guess it's on akkount uv all the pre-Lenten activities 'n 'citement 'round here.

There's been parties 'n meetin's 'n extry church services that've kept ev'ryone on th' hop, 'n uv course, y'rs truly had t'get all in a lather 'bout 'em, even if he couldn't go t'enny uv 'em. So I got jus' as tired out's those who did go—I got weary jus' watchin' peepul fly 'round.

'Sides all that, we've hadta put on quite a few extry girls t'take care uv all th' mail that's been pourin' inta th' offuce these past cuppla weeks, 'n that's meant extry work f'r me. Y'see, I hafta look 'em over 'n see that ev'rything's goin' along all right—I hafta keep an eye on th' business, y'know—'n that even means missing a meal or two.

Oh, no, I'm not kickin'—not atall. It's been reel encouragin', folks, t' both th' Boss 'n me t' know that y're with us 100 per cent. We're awfully grateful t' each 'n ev'ryone uv y' f'r writin'. Thanks heaps 'n heaps. Th' Boss feels great—I never saw him in better kondishun, 'n I jus' know that it's all 'cause uv y'r loyalty 'n th' many prayers y're sayin' f'r him that he keeps so well 'n in such fine spiruts. I hear peepul say lots uv times they don't know how he keeps goin'—but it's no secrut t'me—I know where th' kredit belongs—right at y'r doorsteps.

* * *

While I'm thankin' y' f'r bein' so good t' us in so many ways, I wanna thank y' right now f'r all those new subskripshuns. Boy, I coulda turned sommersaults f'r joy when I saw those reports. I guess y' heard what th' Boss said over th' radio a cuppla weeks ago 'bout that, didn't y'? He said that th' circulation uv SOCIAL JUSTICE *increased over a hundred thousand in one week!* Boy, that's sumpthin'!

* * *

We had a letter from Mother Coughlin las' week. She's feelin' fine 'n she likes Feenix—that's some place in Arizona—very much, she ses. All her aches 'n pains 've left her, but she's kinda lonesome f'r Mr. Coughlin—"Dad," as she calls him—'n she's worryin' 'bout Pete 'n th' Boss 'n th' bird. Isn't that jus' like a woman? Now why doesn't she jus' f'rget all about us 'n have a good time.

We have Mary t'take care uv all th' livestock 'n Mr. Coughlin's diet 'n Mary sees t'it that he stays on that diet, too. Boy, she rules with an iron hand, does Mary. She ses she isn't gonna let enny one uv us get sick—she has too much t' do when we're well, let alone havin' us get sick 'n makin' more work. Poor Mary—y'd hafta feel sorry f'r her these days. She jus' hates "fish days" 'n she's been moanin' 'n worryin' bout her Lenten menu 'n how t'please all th' appetities 'round here—she ses she's all outta ideas. We all have our trubles, don't we? Y' ladies know how t' sympathize with Mary, I'll bet.

* * *

Well, folks, I haven't much else t' talk 'bout so I might's well trot along. Take care uv y'rselves durin' this cold weather 'n bundle up good when y'go out tryin' t' get more subskripshuns. We can't rest on our oars now that things 're goin' along—we've got t' keep right on pullin' We have a big fight on our hands with th' Commies 'n it's gonna take ev'ry one's ko-operashun if we're gonna beat 'em.

SOCIAL JUSTICE shows 'em up 'n tells about how they're workin' for a world revolution, 'n they're not likin' that fakt very much 'n they're gunnin' f'r us. Don't underestimate these Commies—they've got money 'n th' means t' print things t' poison good American minds. We've got prayers 'n the means uv our magazine t' lick 'em 'n keep our American minds thinkin' in a straight, clear line. We jus' *hafta* get those Americans who aren't readin' SOCIAL JUSTICE yet, 'n that's y'r job. Don't fail now. Get out today f'r that new reader—tomorrow may be too late.

—PAL

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON Date_____

Name_____

Address_____ City_____

State_____ Subscription rate, $3 a year. Renewal ☐ New ☐

SOCIAL JUSTICE, National Weekly. Copyrighted 1940 by the Social Justice Publishing Company; publication and editorial office, Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $3.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed, all subscriptions begin with the current issue. Three weeks are required to effect change of subscriber's address. Give both old and new addresses. Entered as second class matter, March 12, 1937, at the Post Office, Royal Oak, Michigan, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Louis B. Ward, Editorial Director; E. Perrin Schwartz, Editor.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is fully protected by copyright and nothing that appears in it may be reprinted, either wholly or in part, without special permission. The use of articles or quotations from SOCIAL JUSTICE for digest, advertising, promotions and stock-selling schemes is never authorized.

Vol. 5A February 12, 1940 No. 7

Behind the News

Campion and Father Coughlin

ONE OF THE MOST brilliant students and teachers of Oxford University was the Blessed Edmund Campion.

The day came when Campion left the cloistered halls of study to journey to the Continent and there commence his studies for the priesthood. After eight years of application, he was ordained a priest of the Society of Jesus. He went to Holland and then returned to his beloved country, England, to offer his best gifts to a discouraged people.

England was in a sorry state. With a population in excess of twenty million people, she had left the faith of her Fathers almost *en masse*. Only one Bishop, John Fisher, remained the "good shepherd." The "hirelings" had fled because they were hirelings.

Elizabeth, the good Queen Bess of propaganda, was triumphant to a degree unparalleled in the history of error. With her were the disputants of the universities. With her were the rich and powerful who had grown rich and had grown powerful by the sacrilege of possessing the monastic lands.

Edmund Campion arrived with eyes open to his certain destiny. He issued a challenge to the universities and invited the Queen of England to listen to the debate.

Counsel of Desperation

He wrote his *"Decem Rationes,"* his famous *"Ten Reasons,"* as a testimony against the day when he would be brought before the Star Chamber; when he would be stretched upon a rack and tortured; when his words would be misrepresented; when his fake "confessions" would be spread before the world and when his good name would be dragged through the mire and dust.

Edmund Campion in his argument assumed that those in high places were operating not in triumph but in despair. It was the despair of spiritual bankruptcy. It was the despair of maintaining a false position. It was the despair of diabolical alliances.

The day came to examine Edmund Campion. What an examination that was!

The beautifully trained intellect, who could sit down without a reference and write the inspired pages of the *"Decem Rationes,"* was not permitted the mode of disputation current at Oxford, which still had its schools of philosophy and theology.

Campion was placed upon the witness chair. There was no disputation, no argument. The crooked professors assumed the role of examiners. They plied Edmund Campion with rapid texts and obscure quotations from the Greek and Latin Fathers.

Just Another 'Smear'

The brave professors took fifteen-minute turns so that their minds would be fresh always. The number of topics broached surpasses the belief of any man. *Not one question was permitted an answer.* Rather than listening, came the studied taunts, the scoldings and the sneers.

In fine, the intellectual honesty of good Queen Bess was on a parallel with the morals, the ethics, the commerce and the constitutional aspects of her reign. She who could invest in a slave-ship for the sordid profits of a black cargo from the Guinea Coast to the West Indies; she who could extend her diabolical exploitation to the unfortunate body of a Negro, could extend it further to the exploitation and persecution of the God-given intellect of an Edmund Campion.

In our advice to the interviewers, the reporters, and the inquisitorial bodies so interested in the case of Father Charles E. Coughlin, we suggest to those assuming the role of examiners that they ply him with crabbed texts and isolated quotations from his own writings. As he attempts to answer, cut short the answers. Take turns lest one mind tire in cross examination. Make the number of topics so broad as to surpass belief. Permit no answer to any questions, but introduce the taunt and the sneer.

Yet, recognize that the hour of trial for the enemies of Father Coughlin is not triumph at all.

The utterances of those in high places are the utterances of despair.

QUESTIONS

How closely do you read SOCIAL JUSTICE? How well informed are you on vital topics of the day relating to your Government, finance and the score of other subjects that affect your every day life? If all your information, heretofore, has been gained from reading the daily newspapers, perhaps you have found yourself at a disadvantage in any discussion with a careful reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine.

Below is a list of 10 questions, answers to which are contained in the context of this edition. Read these questions and see how many of them you can answer: then read SOCIAL JUSTICE and check on your facts. This is no contest; no prizes are offered. The answers are their own reward.

1. What does Father Coughlin mean by the "the Franco Way"?

2. How many corporations does the United States Government own? How do their combined assets compare with the largest private corporations?

3. Do the privately owned Federal Reserve Banks control American finance? How?

4. Have Great Britain and France ever tried to disrupt the Union of the United States?

5. What was the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas in regard to collecting interest on loans?

6. What is the significance of the proposed Inter-American Bank? Is it a good thing?

7. Has Treasury Secretary Morgenthau fulfilled his duties as required under the *Silver Purchase Act*?

8. What would be the ultimate result of the industrial plan suggested by Mordecai Ezekiel, Secretary Wallace's advisor?

9. Have the Reciprocal Trade Pacts of State Secretary Hull injured agriculture? In what way?

10. In what amount did capital flow from the United States to Great Britain during the month of October, 1939?

On the Smear Front

Red Passport Forger Backs Coughlin Probe

Big Bomb Plot Is Blowing Up; Bail Reduced

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The great Brooklyn bomb plot is quietly beginning to fizzle.

Edmund D. Wilson, attorney for two of the 17 so-called "revolutionaries" accused of scheming to overthrow the Government, last week succeeded in reducing the bail of Alfred J. Quinlan and Andrew Buckley from $50,000 to $10,000 each.

Mr. Wilson first asked for $2,500 bail, while the Government demanded $15,000. Judge Moscowitz compromised on $10,000. The significant part about the proceedings was that the Department of Justice asked $15,000 instead of keeping the bail at the previous $50,000. Evidently the Government's investigators now believe that the case is $40,000 less serious than it first appeared to them.

This reduction in bail, however, was not much relief to defendants Buckley and Quinlan, who have as much chance to raise $10,000 as they had $50,000.

Meanwhile, Brooklyn was preparing for the grand jury indictment of the 17 alleged "plotters," which was to take place Monday, February 5. At press time for this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE it was reported that most of the defendants would simply be acquitted and allowed to go home.

Despite continuance of its *Gestapo* tactics, the F.B.I. has succeeded in uncovering no important new evidence since the boys were arrested last month. Several persons have been routed out of their homes and taken to the courthouse — some of them in the middle of the night—but without any announced result.

Most of the recent investigating has centered about the typewriter of John Cassidy, leader of the "Christian Front." G-men are reported to have spent hours over its parts, in an apparent effort to prove that letters typed on it were identical to those on a purported "extortion note" sent to prominent New York Jews.

O. John Rogge, Department of Justice ace prosecutor, has flown off to Chicago and left the plot case in the hands of U.S. District Attorney Kenney of Brooklyn.

Communist Head of Jewish People's Committee Himself Under Indictment

(By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE)

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The announcement that the United States Department of Justice would investigate Father Coughlin was really a press handout of the Jewish Peoples Committee.

It was based on a "form letter" of the Assistant Attorney General in response to the Jewish Peoples Committee's request for such a probe.

The Committee's action, as pointed out elsewhere in this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, was at the instance of John Spivak, the Communist smear-snooper, and the documentary "evidence" was his series in the Communist *New Masses* magazine.

The announcement was made by Assistant United States Attorney General O. John ("Oh, Johnnie") Rogge, on January 21, that the Jewish Committee's accusations against the Radio Priest *would be "investigated in due course."*

What Mr. Rogge did not announce although he might have done so, was that the Jewish People's Committee **is an out and out Communist organization, headed by William Weiner, financial secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A.!**

Mr. Weiner, whose actual name is Welwel Warszworer, is himself now at large on $10,000 bail after being indicted by a Federal grand jury last December on a charge of passport forgery.

Justice Department Seeks to Turn Off Heat

Two days after the Jewish Committee's press handout, the Justice Department in a press release tried to "turn off the heat" by saying that the Coughlin investigation was not going to be made at the instance of any specific organization.

The Government's press release, however, did not deny Mr. Rogge's specific declaration made 48 hours

(Continued on Page 18)

A LAYMAN ADVISES FATHER COUGHLIN

THOMAS POUND, an English gentleman of Belmont, near Bedhampton, England, in the year 1581, served five months "in durance vile" because of his faith.

He gratuitously sought out Edmund Campion to advise him, for Pound knew from bitter experience the manners and customs of those in high places in the days of good Queen Bess.

Pound's words to the great Edmund Campion were as follows:

"You are going into the proximate danger of capture, and if captured you must expect not justice but every refinement of misrepresentation.

"You will be asked crooked questions and your answers to them will be published in some debased form.

"Be sure that whatever then comes through to the outer world will come out, poisoned and perverted.

"Let me therefore urge you to write now and to leave in safe custody, what you would wish to have published then in case of infamous rumors should be put about during your incarceration, rumors which you will then not be able to answer or to repudiate."

To Father Coughlin, we repeat the advise of Thomas Pound to Edmund Campion.

You, too, Father Coughlin must expect not justice but every refinement of misrepresentation.

You, too, Father Coughlin will be asked crooked questions and your answers to them will be published in some debased form.

You be sure that whatever comes through to the outer world will come out poisoned and perverted.

Ask Ban on 'Social Justice'

NEWARK, N. J.—The Plain Talk Club of this city—a "totalitarian conversation society" which believes in free speech only for itself—has demanded that the city commission forbid the sale of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine on the streets of Newark.

SOCIAL JUSTICE, the club charged, is *"definitely linked to the Christian Front of Brooklyn"* and *favors "anti-Semitism, Fascism and aggression."*

Considering that SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine is the one periodical in America that has steadfastly opposed foreign wars and entanglements, these allegations set a new high-water mark for deliberate fabrication.

The Plain Talk Club meets regularly in the Newark Young Men's Hebrew Association.

From the Tower

God Mirrored in Nature

By JOHN HENRY NEWMAN

(From 'Idea of a University')

As in the Human frame there is a living principle, acting upon it and through it by means of volition, so behind the veil of the visible universe, there is an invisible, intelligent Being, acting on and through it, as and when He will.

Further, I mean that this invisible Agent is in no sense a soul of the world, after the analogy of human nature. On the contrary, this Agent is absolutely distinct from the world, as being its Creator, Upholder, Governor, and Sovereign Lord. Here we are at once brought into the circle of doctrines which the idea of God embodies.

I mean, then, by the Supreme Being, one who is simply self-dependent, and the only Being who is such; moreover, that He is without beginning or Eternal, and the only Eternal; that in consequence He has lived a whole eternity by Himself. Hence He is all-sufficient, sufficient for His own blessedness, and all-blessed, and ever-blessed.

Further, I mean a Being, who, having these prerogatives, has the Supreme Good, or rather is the Supreme Good, or has all the attributes of Good in infinite intenseness—all wisdom, all truth, all justice, all love, all holiness, all beautifulness; who is omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent; ineffably one, absolutely perfect; and such, that what we do not know and cannot even imagine of Him, is far more wonderful than what we do and can. I mean One who is sovereign over His own will and actions, though always according to the eternal Rule of right and wrong, which is Himself.

I mean, moreover, that He created all things out of nothing, and preserves them every moment, and could destroy them as easily as He made them, consequently, He is separated from them by an abyss, and is incommunicable in all His attributes. Further, He has stamped upon all things, in the hour of their creation, their respective natures, and has given them their work and mission and their length of days, greater or less, in their appointed place.

Creator Manifests Himself to All

I mean, too, that He is ever present with His works, one by one, and confronts everything He has made by His particular and most loving Providence—and manifests Himself to each according to its needs. He has on rational beings imprinted the moral law, and given them power to obey it, imposing on them the duty of worship and service, searching and scanning them through and through with His omniscient eye, and putting before them a present trial and a Judgment to come.

Such is what theology teaches about God—a doctrine—as the very idea of its subject-matter presupposes. It is so mysterious as in its fulness to lie beyond any system. In particular aspects it seems to be simply external to nature, and to seem in parts even to be irreconcilable with itself—the imagination being unable to embrace what the reason determines.

It teaches of a Being infinite, yet personal; all-blessed, yet ever operative; absolutely separate from the creature; yet in every part of the creation at every moment; above all things, yet under every thing.

It teaches of a Being, who, though the highest, yet in the work of creation, conservation, government, retribution, makes Himself, as it were, the minister and servant of all. And who, though inhabiting eternity, allows Himself to take an interest, and to have a sympathy, in the matters of space and time. His are all beings, visible and invisible, the noblest and the vilest of them. His are the substance, the operation, and the results of that system of physical nature into which we are born. His, too, are the powers and achievements of the intellectual essences on which He has bestowed an independent action and the gift of origination.

The laws of the universe, the principles of truth, the relation of one thing to another, their qualities and virtues, the order and harmony of the whole—all that exists—is Him; and, if evil is not from Him—as assuredly it is not—this is because evil has no substance of its own, but is only the defect, excess, perversion, or corruption of that which has substance.

All we see, hear, and touch, the remote sidereal firmament, as well as our own sea and land, and the elements which compose them, and the ordinances they obey, are His.

Laws of Universe Are God's Own

The primary atoms of matter, their properties, their mutual action, their disposition and collocation, electricity, magnetism, gravitation, light, and whatever other subtle principles or operations the wit of man is detecting or shall detect, are the work of His hands.

From Him has been every movement which has convulsed and refashioned the surface of the earth. The most insignificant or unsightly insect is from Him, and good in its kind; the ever-teeming, inexhaustible swarms of animalculae, the myriads of living motes invisible to the naked eye, the restless ever-spreading vegetation which creeps like a garment over the whole earth—the lofty cedar, the umbrageous banana—are His. His are the tribes and families of birds and beasts, their graceful forms, their wild gestures, and their passionate cries.

And so in the intellectual, moral, social, and political world. Man, with his motives and works, his languages, his propagation, his diffusion, is from Him.

Agriculture, medicine, and the arts of life, are His gifts.

Society, laws, government, He is their sanction.

The pageant of earthly royalty has the semblance and the benediction of the Eternal King. Peace and civilization, commerce and adventure, wars when just, conquest when humane and necessary, have His co-operation and blessing upon them.

The course of events, the revolution of empires, the rise and fall of states, the periods and eras, the progresses and the retrogressions of the world's history, not indeed the incidental sin, over-abundant as it is, but the great outlines and the results of human affairs, are from His disposition.

The elements and types and seminal principles and constructive powers of the moral world, in ruins though it be, are to be referred to Him. He "enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world." His are the dictates of the moral sense, and the retributive reproaches of conscience. To Him must be ascribed the rich endowments of the intellect, the irradiation of genius, the imagination of the poet, the sagacity of the politician, the wisdom (as Scripture calls it), which now rears and decorates the Temple, now manifests itself in proverb or in parable.

Precepts and Maxims Repeat God's Thought

The old saws of nations, the majestic precepts of philosophy, the luminous maxims of law, the oracles of individual wisdom, the traditionary rules of truth, justice, and religion—even though imbedded in the corruption or alloyed with the pride of the world—betoken His original agency and His long-suffering presence. Even where there is habitual rebellion against Him, or profound far-spreading social depravity, still the undercurrent, or the heroic outburst of natural virtue, as well as the yearnings of the heart after what it has not, and its presentiment of its true remedies, are to be ascribed to the Author of all good.

Anticipations or reminiscences of His glory haunt the mind of the self-sufficient sage and of the pagan devotee. His writing is upon the wall, whether of the Indian fane, or of the porticoes of Greece.

He introduces Himself, He all but concurs, according to His good pleasure, and in His selected season, in the issues of unbelief, superstition, and false worship, and He changes the character of acts by His overruling operation.

He condescends, though He gives no sanction, to the altars and shrines of imposture, and He makes His own fiat the substitute for its sorceries.

He speaks amid the incantations of Balaam, raises Samuel's spirit in the witch's cavern, prophesies of the Messias by the tongue of the Sibyl, forces Python to recognize His ministers, and baptizes by the hand of the misbeliever.

He is with the heathen dramatist in his denunciations of injustice and tyranny, and his auguries of divine vengeance upon crime. Even on the unseemly legends of a popular mythology he casts His shadow, and is dimly discerned in the ode or the epic, as in troubled water or in fantastic dreams.

All that is good, all that is true, all that is beautiful, all that is beneficent — be it great or small — be it perfect or fragmentary, natural as well as supernatural, moral as well as material, comes from Him.

ATTENTION, PLEASE . . .

Owing to the tremendously important nature of the subject which Father Coughlin will discuss in his radio broadcast on Sunday, February 11th, SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine takes this occasion to call special attention to that presentation.

Since this edition will be on sale in most cases before the event, our readers have the opportunity not only to make sure that they will tune in themselves, but what is equally important, you will have time to call others' attention to this broadcast.

Therefore, *ask your friends to tune in on Father Coughlin's important broadcast.*

All true Americans — both Christian and Jew — will thank Father Coughlin for this clarifying discussion of an important national situation.

Make sure that you tune in on a convenient station. A list of stations and the time at which Father Coughlin can be heard over their facilities is printed for your convenience on page 18 of this edition.

Inside Washington

See Involvement Plea In British Cash Sag

U.S. Holdings Liquidated to Raise Funds; New Air Orders Show Credit Need

(By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Evidence that the British government is liquidating its American holdings speedily in an effort to raise cash for purchases of war supplies here, was furnished this week by the United States Treasury Department.

A Treasury report detailed a drop of nearly $100-million in British holdings here during October. France, at the same time, withdrew American capital to the extent of more than $30-million.

Departure of this capital in wholesale lots confirms a suspicion long felt in this quarter, a suspicion that within a year the Allies will be so hard pressed for cash that they may be expected to make a direct approach to the United States to furnish them credit for purchases of arms and supplies.

British and French Funds Withdrawn

British short term banking funds held here dropped $40-million in October. At the same time, the British liquidated nearly $48-million in domestic securities and $147,000 in foreign securities, and dropped nearly $3-million in brokerage balances.

In October the French withdrew more than $30-million in short term banking funds and $461,000 in domestic securities, according to Treasury figures.

Reason for feverish buying of American warplanes by both Britain and France is the desire on the part of the Allies to create an air force superior to that of Germany. But the Germans are building at a production rate exceeding that of the Allies, and for this reason Great Britain and France now wish to increase their order for American planes from an estimated 5,000 to an estimated 13,000.

Britain and France, by scraping together their financial crumbs, can pay cash for the first 5,000. But it is exceedingly unlikely that they can pay cash for the next 8,000, for this order would approximate $1-billion!

America Repeating Fateful Experience

Meanwhile, American industry, over-expanded to meet the demands of the Allies, would be faced with the horrible spectacle of another economic collapse. British and French cash would be spent; the *Neutrality Act* would prevent loans, as would the *Johnson Act;* Allied orders would be interrupted, and the United States Government would find it necessary either to go through the economic wringer, or extend credit.

This same situation faced the United States in 1917. Our answer to the question then was credit—and war. Our trafficking with the Allies in arms and munitions—the course chosen in scrapping the arms embargo — now has brought us face to face with the stark reality of war once more.

SENATOR KING —*Acme.*

Senator Charges Roosevelt With Violation of Law

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator William H. King of Utah, denouncing deficiency appropriations for the Army and Navy, charged on the floor of the Senate that President Roosevelt had violated a Federal law, the penalty for which is removal from office, and a fine or imprisonment.

The law cited by Senator King is section 665, title 31, of the United States code, relating to expenditures in excess of appropriations. President Roosevelt violated this statute, he charged, in ordering emergency expenditures for the military establishment—expenditures not provided for in Army and Navy appropriations.

'Congress Carries Purse as Well as the Sword'

"At the last session of Congress we appropriated $600- or $700-million for the Army, and a sum much in excess of that for the Navy," Senator King said. "We have had no war since that time. Our shores have not been invaded . . . Notwithstanding the appropriation for military purposes of more than $1½-billion, we now have before us a deficiency bill carrying several hundred million dollars. It seems to me that the committees have been derelict . . . in approving these large, and in many instances unnecessarily large, deficit appropriations."

"A number of years ago Congress attempted to prevent these deficits. They recognized the fact that the Congress carries the purse as well as the sword, and that no expenditures may be made by the Federal Government, except as are authorized by the Congress of the United States."

President Roosevelt Aware of Law Violation

Senator King thereupon called upon his colleagues to review the statutory section referred to, the penalty provision of which reads: *"Any person violating any provision of this section shall be summarily removed from office and may also be punished by a fine of not less than $100 or by imprisonment for not less than one month."*

President Roosevelt, in ordering the emergency expenditures in connection with his declaration of an "limited emergency" September 8, 1939, made it known that he understood the legal question involved. Despite this, however, he went ahead with the expenditures on the assumption of the emergency.

Giannini, West Coast Bank 'Holdout,' Subject of Morgenthau's 'Persecution'

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A two-year controversy between Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and financial institutions identified with L. M. Giannini, took a new turn recently in proceedings against the Bank of America, which Giannini heads.

The matter came to the fore in an address delivered to stockholders of the Bank of America by Giannini, in which the bank president suggested that the institution—fourth largest in the nation—might be withdrawn from the national banking system.

This would be done, Giannini suggested, as a rebuke to Morgenthau, unless he ceased his "persecution" of the bank and its affairs. If it were withdrawn from the national banking picture, Bank of America then would be converted into a state institution, exempt from Morgenthau control.

Loan-Publicity Would Weaken Depositors' Confidence

The Morgenthau-Giannini fight began nearly two years ago in proceedings against Transamerica Corporation by the Securities and Exchange Commission. At that time the S.E.C. sought to make public information and records obtained by the Treasury Department. The release of such information would bring publicity to confidential loans made by the bank —with embarrassment to the borrowers.

Such tactics would discourage borrowing from the Giannini system and would weaken its loan position in the state which it serves—California.

The S.E.C. proceedings were undertaken in a mysterious manner and with the obscure charge that Transamerica Corporation engaged in improper policies. The S.E.C. sought to bar Transamerica stock from the exchanges.

'Experts' Called in to Aid Morgenthau in His Fight

Now, although the Transamerica matter has not been adjudicated, and no decision has been announced, the Treasury Department has been peppering Giannini's bank with accusations involving evaluation of the bank's assets, its real estate holdings in particular. Transamerica Corporation holds approximately 40 per cent of the stock issued by the Bank of America.

To assist him in the proceedings, Mr. Morgenthau has called in Deans James M. Landis, of Harvard law school, and Lloyd K. Garrison, of Wisconsin University law school. Landis is currently notorious for his part in clearing Harry Bridges, West Coast labor terrorist, of deportation charges stemming from his alleged membership in the Communist Party.

Meanwhile, as Morgenthau's "persecution" continues, it is becoming apparent that the proceedings are having their desired effect. Continued litigation, Giannini announced, has resulted in depreciating market prices of Bank of America and Transamerica stock more than $100-million. If the litigation continues, and discredit of the Giannini institutions continues apace, the Morgenthau ends will have been served.

Mail Seizure Is Denounced on Floor of Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Despite hotly-worded protests by the Department of State and condemnations by several United States Senators, the British government is persisting in its seizure, delay and censorship of United States mail.

During the month of October, while the British were withdrawing nearly $100-million capital from the United States, John Bull's government seized and rifled more than 1,700 American postal sacks.

In the seizures, the British have taken American vessels into British ports—combat zones forbidden them under the Neutrality Act—and have subjected them to humiliating, costly delays.

American Ire Soars With Every Seizure

It was pointed out by the State Department in its protests that these delays have averaged nearly 13 days per American ship, as against four or five days for vessels of other neutrals. Some American vessels have been held up as long as three weeks, while perishable cargoes spoiled, important mail was delayed, and while American indignation soared.

Senator Mead of New York, in condemning the seizures, referred to the attitude of the State Department, which takes the position, he said, "that inspection and censorship of United States letter mail is a violation of the Hague Convention which, quite specifically, guarantees the inviolability of mail on the high seas sent by neutrals or belligerents."

Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina traced the British mail interference to the lifting of the arms embargo. "There were no unlawful seizures or interference until we removed the embargo," he pointed out. *"We have gone further to aid Great Britain than at any time in history, and she is taking advantage of our friendly attitude."*

The British, replying to State Department protests, charged non-cooperation on the part of American shippers in respect to British contraband regulations. But the State Department scoffed at this charge, stating that in the first place American shippers are not *obliged* to co-operate with Britain to *any* extent; that, despite this, they have co-operated to an amazing extent to avoid "incidents," and that even if they did not co-operate, this still would be no excuse for the British delays to American shipping.

One Good Result: Anglophiles Get Mad

Throughout the controversy the British have been ridiculous in the reasons they advanced for the seizures. They charged at one time that Americans were sending food to Germany by airmail. Clipper airmail costs .30 cents per half ounce, or $9.60 per pound. At that rate it would cost $38.40 to send a four pound crock of butter to Hitler—if one desired to do so.

Also, the British charged millions of dollars have been mailed to Germany, and for this reason letter mail is seized and searched. Yet wireless facilities are open to anyone desiring to transmit money to the continent.

All in all, the British have accomplished one task in their high-handed searches and seizures. They have alienated a large section of American public opinion from their hazy cause. Perhaps now the die-hards, the Anglophiles, will awaken to the realization that British deceit, although refined and tactful, is wholly as distasteful as German deceit.

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin
Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*
E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just living annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of Government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

Morgenthau, the Miracle Man

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., is the miracle man of American finance.

No human being ever lost money at a faster rate.

In 1934, across the pages of the American newspapers were blazoned forth the "frightful scandal" concerning Father Coughlin and silver.

As head of an organization, Father Coughlin was entrusted with the care of monies contributed by hundreds of thousands of American citizens. Some of that money was temporarily invested in silver.

The sin, seemingly, was not the investment, but in the fact that the investment made a profit.

In December, 1939, testifying on the *Appropriation Bill for 1941*, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., admitted that he paid $612-million for a billion, two hundred million ounces of silver, or at the rate of approximately 51 cents per ounce.

Mr. Morgenthau admitted that that silver was worth but 35 cents an ounce, when he was testifying.

In this single phase of the testimony, Secretary Morgenthau confessed a loss of approximately $192-million.

The sin of Father Coughlin was *to make a profit on silver.*

No such "sin" will ever be charged to the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Foreign Relations

THE APPOINTMENT of Honorable Gerald P. Nye to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to the vacancy caused by the death of William E. Borah, is happy news for the nation.

The Democratic side of this Committee consists of Key Pittman, Pat Harrison, Walter F. George, Robert F. Wagner, Tom Connally, Elbert D. Thomas, Frederick Van Nuys, James E. Murray, Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Claude Pepper, Theodore F. Green, Robert R. Reynolds, Joseph F. Guffey and Guy M. Gillette.

Of these, Senator George and Senator Reynolds are thoroughly dependable, both from the standpoint of intellectual independence and strict adherence to traditional American principles.

Of the remaining, eleven are strict New Dealers who can be expected to follow the President slavishly in whatever direction he might care to go.

It is a truism recognized throughout Washington that the Democrats had been relatively weak in foreign relations, while the Republicans have been tremendously strong.

The loss of Borah is irreplaceable. Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Borah's successor, is ranking member on the Republican side. With him are Senators Arthur Capper, Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Arthur H. Vandenberg, Wallace H. White, Jr., Henrik Shipstead and now Gerald P. Nye.

These seven are able, experienced, reliable men who can be depended upon to put the American tradition first and partisan politics second in our foreign relations.

Senator Nye votes with the people on every occasion. His knowledge of international affairs is now available in the Committee on Foreign Relations. Heretofore, it has been restricted officially to public service on the floor of the Senate.

Man's Necessity

"Man's Necessity is God's Opportunity."

So wrote Charles Stanton Devas in his essay *"A Key to the World's Progress."*

When the powers of government select out of a welter of crime one little group for prosecution under our strange sedition laws; when a large portion of the press of America indicts the same little band as a "Christian Front"; when a portion of Jews cry "Anti-semitism"; when "hireling clergymen" cry for blood; *watch out!*

As surely as Constantine followed Diocletian, so the anti-Christian forces at work today may find this temporary hour of victory followed by an age of ignominy.

The vilification and calumny which fell on Christ falls on almost all who truly spread His doctrines.

No lie was too preposterous to circulate freely along the Tiber to libel the Christians of the Catacombs of Rome.

Brute force has failed for nineteen centuries to still the tongues of teachers.

Abandoning brute force, the enemies of religion adopt base calumny.

When truth is assailed—*watch out!*

Calumny is the incentive to persecution and persecution follows calumny as the night the day.

By this has the Church lived, not died. As Constantine followed Diocletian, so the banner will again appear, *"In Hoc Signo Vinces"!*

"Man's Necessity is God's Opportunity."

F.B.I. Missed One

THE SOCIALIST Labor Party is a small, tightly knit atheistic Marxian organization with branch units all over the country. It publishes a paper, *The Weekly People*, which has often come out openly for the use of force to overthrow the Government of the United States.

In its edition of January 20, as usual, the Party paper appeared with a printed appeal below its masthead emphasizing that its aim ***"is to organize the working class for the conquest of power, for the complete overthrow of capitalism."***

Why did not the watchful F.B.I. lock up the leaders of the Socialist Labor Party, which is so boldly committed to the use of force?

'Tobacco -- Road to Ruin'

WHEN A VALIANT group in both Senate and House of Representatives faced the issue of repealing the *Neutrality Act* of the United States it knew it was facing a losing battle.

This was not the spirit of defeatism operating among our Senators or Congressmen.

It was plain realism, for the intelligent third, the patriotic third, the fighting third, knew the forces which constituted the opposition.

A law had been placed upon the statute books which had been written in the calm of peace, when propaganda was relatively inactive and when the minds of a deliberative assembly could concentrate upon a problem, freed from Administrative pressure on the one hand and foreign propaganda on the other.

When war broke out once more in Europe, the Administration was quick to respond to the pleas of a long line of foreign visitors who had polished the steps of the White House and ate meals at Hyde Park.

Then to Congress came the proposal that the embargo upon the shipments of arms, munitions and implements of war be lifted.

Strict neutrality *passed out of this nation that day.*

Foreign propaganda and Administrative pressure combined to destroy our neutrality in the hearts and minds of Administrative leaders.

"Cash and carry" was built into this Bill.

The *Johnson Act* had prohibited foreign credits to nations defaulting on the payment of their old debts to the United States.

The gold of the world had been recently concentrated in this country to the extent of more than 60 per cent.

England and France still had gold left and in addition to gold, they had tremendous American investments, due to the flight of capital from the English pound and the French franc.

It was obvious that Imperial England could call upon her colonies for every raw material, mineral and agricultural.

It was likewise obvious that she could not call upon our country for arms, ammunitions and implements of war financed by her remaining gold and the liquidation of her American investments.

Consequently, the Senators of the agricultural South were notified in most respectful language that agricultural exports to Great Britain and France would be seriously curtailed if the *Neutrality Bill* were passed.

The Senators from the North and the West were likewise respectfully informed that the *Neutrality Bill* was an English bill, not an American bill, that its American interest was confined to the Northern manufacturing states, particularly to industry interested in the production of arms, ammunitions and implements of war.

The warnings went almost wholly unheeded.

The Old Solid South failed to realize that England could get every bale of cotton, every pound of tobacco and nearly all other crops from her far-flung Empire where she had credit galore.

From that Old Solid South came only two votes: those of Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina and Senator John H. Overton of Louisiana.

Out of 22 potential votes, two were cast in the interests of their own people. The Northern and Western agricultural states showed almost as poor a record in the Senate.

Three months have passed since that famous fight on the Senate floor.

The British and French have combined their purchasing agencies to eliminate competitive buying.

The British and French have called upon their gold reserves and their deposits in the United States.

The British and French have dumped their American securities to finance the purchase of arms, ammunition and implements of war.

Now the British have cut off the South as a source of tobacco and have turned to Turkey to replace the American tobacco supplies.

This is but the start. Soon the spindles of Britain's textile mills will be changed over to accommodate the shorter staples of India's cotton.

Soon England will be satisfied with the lower grades of her dominion colonial cotton.

Already Argentine, it is announced, has had her entire wheat crop purchased by the Allies.

Canada, of course, is the primary wheat source before the elevators of America will be emptied.

Finance and industry have won one more battle in the Congress of the United States to the detriment of American agriculture.

World's Fare

MISS DOROTHY THOMPSON (*N. Y. Herald-Tribune*, Jan. 24), confesses she didn't know what she had been talking about in her previous criticism of the Dies Committee. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes (same source) confesses he did not know what terrible liars the Communists were. Suggested theme song: *"They Didn't Know What Time It Was."*

* * *

Propaganda columns are full of the suggestions that some kind of "Common Denominator" be found for men of diverse national faiths and ideologies to stop wars of international greed. It occurs to us that's what Christianity undertook to bring to the world some 2,000 years ago.

* * *

Greater progress might be made if, instead of trying to force Christianity on non-Christians, the faithful were to present the attractive enticement of really Christian lives.

* * *

Any American boy can be President — and upon this assumption the Republican candidacy of Thomas E. Dewey appears to be based.

* * *

Those wishing to volunteer for military service abroad may pick their war and enter it, Mr. Roosevelt advises, provided they do not swear allegiance to the foreign power. This bars American Reds from aiding Russia, for they already have sworn their allegiance.

* * *

Harold (One Man's Opinion) Ickes says the Dies Committee is no good because the accused aren't called in for self-defense. But then did you ever hear of Harold attacking anyone in his presence?

* * *

Jimmy Roosevelt should never have forsaken insurance. He could make millions insuring business against his Dad's third term.

* * *

"Britain Charges U. S. Neutrality Law Is Unfair" reads a headline. Yes, about as unfair as the *Gestapo* is to Hitler

* * *

A decidedly original mortgage moratorium is reported out of Brooklyn. A man facing foreclosure by his bank promptly deeded his property over to "J. Stalin, Moscow," and "A. Hitler, Berlin."

* * *

Amid all the talk about revitalizing religion in the nation, comes word from Washington that Bolivar Pagan has been sworn in as resident commissioner in Congress from Puerto Rico

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt, it is said, would appoint N.L.R.B. Chairman J. Warren Madden to the Federal bench if he thought Senate confirmation would be forthcoming. This indeed would be a dandy commentary on democracy! Removing a man from one position because of his bias and appointing him to a life job dealing out "justice."

* * *

John L. Lewis says Madame Perkins is "woozy in the head." That makes it unanimous.

* * *

Democracy in the United Mine Workers Union: the executive board has granted "autonomy" to 2 of the union's 33 districts in the last 2 years—but has reserved the right to *appoint* the districts' presidents and secretary-treasurers

* * *

Severest recent blow to Secretary Hull was Grover Whalen's endorsement of the reciprocal trade program.

U.S. Government Owns 117 Big Corporations

It Also Owns More Homes and Farms Than Any Other Individual or Corporation

By Bernard J. O'Connor

UNCLE SAM, that mythical man who personifies the Government of the United States, has cut many strange financial capers under the tutelage of President Roosevelt and his economic advisors.

Probably the outstanding feat—one which a private individual or corporation could never hope to emulate—is so paradoxical that it defies logical explanation in the light of sound economy.

Our Uncle Sam, as all know, is this nation's greatest debtor. He is "in the red" approximately $42-billion, by far the deepest he has ever sunk. Naturally one would be led to believe the venerable old man is indigent, incapable not only of paying his debts but also of meeting living expenses.

But that apparently is not the case, for although Uncle Sam ***owes $42-billion,*** and is the largest debtor in the nation, he also ***owns 117 corporations*** with total assets greater than any other corporation in America save one. What do you suppose Uncle Sam, who owes $42-billion, is doing with those corporations? Why, he is lending money, gaining ownership of farms and competing with private business on an unprecedented scale!

Few persons realize the extent of these activities during the last decade. With the exception of one corporation, American Telephone and Telegraph, the United States Government has the greatest concentration of corporate power in the world. The Pennsylvania Railroad, United States Steel, the New York Central, the Southern Pacific, the Standard Oil of New Jersey, the Alleghany Corporation, General Motors, the Consolidated Gas of New York, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, the Commonwealth and Southern Railroad—these are the corporations which ten years ago had assets between $1-billion, 133-million and $2-billion, 600-million each.

Biggest Employer Started From Scratch

Then Uncle Sam started at scratch and in a single decade, has outstripped them all!

Under corporate form the Government entered the field of finance, first to bail out banks and insurance companies; then to rehabilitate railroads and utilities; then to finance or extend credit to farm and urban properties; next to encourage building and construction; then to introduce commodity loans; and finally he found himself directly in the field of private industry in rural electrification.

Today the Government of the United States ***owns more individual homes than any person or corporation in America.***

Today the Government of the United States ***owns more farms than any individual or corporation in the country.***

Obviously, it has more employes than any rail, utility or industrial corporation.

Uncle Sam Has No Executive Worries

The difficulty of obtaining *capital* never bothers these Government corporations. That problem is solved with tax-exempt bonds.

Dividends never bother them, because all deficits are met by the stockholders—the taxpayers of the nation, who nowadays include every person who buys any food, clothing or other commodities. Taxpayers no longer are restricted to those who pay income or property taxes.

Performance never bothers these Government corporations, for what is a loss of $192-million on a single phase of Treasury buying under Henry Morgenthau, Jr.?

Taxes never bother these corporations. They are tax-free.

Sales never bother these corporations. During economic depressions, when other firms suffer severe setbacks, customers for these Government corporations line up by the thousands. Poor business conditions are a boon to the Federal organizations.

Labor problems never bother these corporations. The annual living wage is there for 90 per cent of their employes. Salary increases are automatic.

Overhead never bothers these corporations; simply because the *General Appropriation bill* covers that little item.

Competition never bothers these Federal corporations. There is none.

No **board of directors** ever bothers these corporations. The "board" is the Administration, which would put "Sam" Insull to shame in exploitation.

Lastly, the **stockholders,** all the citizens of the United States, "hold a meeting but once every four years."

No Security Exchange Commission to Interfere

No Security Exchange Commission ever glances at the books of these giant corporations questioning their public securities, the representations made to float its securities or the publicized balance sheet. Were this power in effect, Giannini's sins would be as white against the $48-million duplication of assets or the $192-million loss on silver, chargeable to Secretary Morgenthau.

The following is the amazing list of Federal corporations with stock outstanding. It reveals the proprietary interest of the Federal Government in corporations and lending agencies as of September 30, 1939. The figures are part of the testimony submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to the House Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in January 1940:

STOCK CORPORATIONS

Reconstruction Finance Corp.	$518,900,000
Federal Land Banks	304,800,000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.	198,700,000
Banks of Cooperatives	173,500,000
Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.	150,000,000
U.S. Housing Authority	134,500,000
Federal Home Loan Bank	124,700,000
Production Credit Corp.	122,100,000
Federal Savings & Loan Ins. Corp.	119,700,000
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks	107,500,000
Commodity Credit Corp.	100,000,000
Reconstruction Finance Mortgage Corp.	55,600,000
Federal Nat'l Mortgage Assoc.	49,100,000
Export & Import Bank of Washington	48,100,000
Panama Railroad	46,500,000
Home Owners Loan Corp.	40,500,000
Federal Savings & Loan Assoc.	39,700,000
Inland Waterways Corp.	25,000,000
Regional Agricultural Credit Corp.	19,000,000
Disaster Loan Corp.	18,900,000
Federal Crop Ins. Corp.	10,000,000
U.S. Housing Corp.	1,900,000
Electric Home & Farm Authority	1,000,000
U.S. Spruce Production Corp.	700,000
Tennessee Valley Authority, Inc.	300,000
TOTAL	$2,410,700,000

The following list is that of the Non-Stock Corporations of the Federal Government:

NON-STOCK CORPORATIONS

Farm Security Administration	$257,400,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	246,800,000
Rural Electrification Adm.	159,900,000
U.S. Maritime	135,500,000
Farm Credit Administration	112,500,000
Public Works Administration	62,800,000
Federal Housing Administration	44,200,000
Railroad Loans	30,200,000
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	7,700,000
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Adm.	6,400,000
Navy Dept. (sale of surplus war supplies)	4,600,000
Securities (R.F.C.)	2,400,000
Interior Dept. (Indian loans)	2,600,000
U.S. Railroad Adm.	100,000
TOTAL	$1,073,100,000

In addition to the stock and non-stock corporations, the treasury has financed Federal Corporations as indicated in the following list:

SPECIAL OBLIGATIONS HELD BY THE TREASURY

R.F.C.	$240,900,000
T.V.A.	50,300,000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.	25,000,000
H.O.L.C.	6,000,000
TOTAL	$ 321,200,000
GRAND TOTAL	$3,806,000,000

Now let us take a glance at the giant corporations of America with their assets as they were when the Federal Government started out, with its Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lead the march of corporate endeavor. The estimated assets of 1930 are the approximate assets of 1940. Into the list, in its proper place, is inserted the Federal Government as a holding company of stock and non-stock corporate assets.

PLACE OF UNITED STATES IN CORPORATE FIELD

Name of Corporation	*Estimated Assets*
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	$4,228,400,000
United States of America	*3,806,000,000*
Pennsylvania Ry. Co.	2,600,000,000
United States Steel Corporation	2,286,100,000
New York Central Ry.	2,250,000,000
Southern Pacific Ry.	2,156,700,000
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	1,767,300,000
Alleghany Corporation	1,600,000,000
General Motors Corporation	1,400,000,000
Consolidated Gas of New York	1,171,500,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	1,135,400,000

We repeat, it is not a minor financial incident to step over the heads of 400,000 of the corporate entities in America into second place in ten short years.

Private Industry in Sharp Contrast

For example, the Chrysler Motor Corporation started practically "at scratch" with the purchase of the old Maxwell car. It was in twenty-seventh place in the automotive industry. In a year it stepped in eighteenth place, in a second year to ninth place, in a third year to third place, which position it has held since.

This was recognized as one of the phenomena in a highly competitive industry. *How insignificant its rise seems in comparison with that of the United States Government who entered industry a decade ago and has risen to second place in ten short years.*

One keen analytical student, recognizing the frightful rate of concentration of corporate wealth, proved to himself that his son, on becoming of age, would have a practical choice of working for one of fewer than thirty corporations. That sound analytical mind had better revise his figures for, much as State Socialism is detested, at the present rate that boy may have one choice after becoming of age—it's Hobson's choice—"it's the horse in the first stall." It may be found to be the Democratic donkey.

From a much-disputed book comes a paragraph, namely, the eleventh and last paragraph of what is termed *"Protocol No. 21"*:

"We shall replace the money markets by grandiose government credit institutions, the object of which will be to fix the price of industrial values in accordance with government views. These institutions will be in a position to fling upon the market five hundred millions of industrial paper in one day, or to buy up for the same amount. In this way all industrial undertakings will come into dependence upon us. You may imagine for yourselves what immense power we shall thereby secure for ourselves . . ."

We do not vouch for the genuineness or spuriousness of the *"Protocols of Zion."* It is sufficient to say that, whatever the origin of the "grandiose government institutions" may be, they are with us for the years to come.

MONEY

Facts You Should Know

Federal Reserve Banks are no more Federal than the "Federal" Bakery or "Federal" Laundry. The Federal Reserve Banks *are private stock corporations owned entirely by other private corporations known as member banks.* The United States Government does not own any of the stock of the Federal Reserve System.

In brief, a Federal Reserve Bank is simply a Central Bank or the bankers' bank. In the United States, there are twelve regions or districts and each district has a Central Bank called a Federal Reserve Bank; for example the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Dallas, St. Louis, etc.

A member bank of the Federal Reserve System is simply the local bank with which you do business directly. Each of these member banks is required to purchase stock in the Central Federal Reserve Bank of its own district, to the extent of 6 per cent of the amount of its capital stock outstanding. For example, if the bank has $1-million capital stock outstanding, it must buy $60,000 of the stock in the Central Federal Reserve Bank in its particular district.

The real purpose of the Federal Reserve Banks is to permit a few private individuals to dictate to the local banks when they may increase the volume of money in existence, or when they must cut down the volume by increasing or decreasing their reserves. This unjust dictation causes fluctuation of prices, unemployment, foreclosures and insures concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

The American Federal Reserve Banking System is quite similar in purpose to the commonly called "great" Central Banks of Europe, which are also privately owned and controlled, such as the Bank of England, the Bank of France.

The principal means whereby the Federal Reserve Bankers control the local banks is by:

(1) Changing the size of the gold base by shipping gold from the country.
(2) Changing the rediscount rate.
(3) Open market operations.

Do not let these terms scare you. They can—and will—all be explained in simple terms. The main thing to remember is that the Federal Reserve Banks are called international bankers because they export gold from the country, because they have the power to manipulate international loans and because they manipulate our Government bonds. All these actions directly affect our economic life.

The Federal Reserve Bankers are all-powerful, because they can force local (member) banks to cancel money out of existence by calling their loans, which results in unemployment and bankruptcy and because they can force local banks to lend money *ONLY* to a few large corporations, thereby stifling and ruining small individual enterprises.

Problem: ***Does the United States Government own or control the Federal Reserve Banking System? Why are Federal Reserve Bankers all-powerful in controlling the economic life of the United States?***

Abraham Lincoln and Rothschilds

Civil War Was Not Fought Over Slavery, But Financial Freedom

TEXTBOOKS that have been carefully edited continue to teach American school children that the American Civil War was fought over the Slavery issue; that is, that the South did not wish to free the negro-slaves. But if we look behind the scenes we will find that the "slave question" was but the surface issue. Below the surface ran a current of intrigue that ended with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln ***because he was determined that the United States be free from the bondage of the international bankers.***

The *Missouri Compromise* was written in 1820. Thirty years later, a subsequent compromise of 1850 was effected. For thirty years America had worked out her problems—the problem of slavery and later the problem of State Rights — satisfactorily. Even as late as the *Kansas-Nebraska Act*, the give-and-take of compromise was effective. Yet in the year of 1857 the war was decided upon, not in the prospering South, not in the prospering North, *but in London, England!*

Division of U.S. Plotted in London

In the year 1857, the money power of old Europe centered in the House of Rothschild. Disraeli represented them in England; Napoleon III in France; Bismarck in Germany and Mazzini in Italy. According to Mr. John Reeves, who wrote on page 228, of an authorized biography entitled: *"The Rothschilds, The Financial Rulers of Nations,"* based on research in their own archives, there was a famous meeting in the City of London in 1857. The great Rothschild family was assembled from the countries of Europe for the marriage of Lionel Rothschild's daughter, Leonora, to her cousin, Alphonse, son of James Rothschild of Paris.

Disraeli is reported to have said:

"Under this roof are the heads of the family of Rothschild—a name famous in every capital of Europe and every division of the globe. If you like, we shall divide the United States into two parts, one for you, James, and one for you, Lionel. Napoleon will do exactly and all that I shall advise him."

Thus, in London, we see a plan fostered by the money power of Europe, moving in on America, and pitting the North against the South under the old principle of "divide and conquer." The North was to become a British colony annexed to Canada, while the South would go to Napoleon III of France!

Judah Benjamin, Rothschild Agent

"Napoleon's object was to assure the predomination of the French over the Latin races and to augment the influence of these races in America. Napoleon decided to recognize the independence of the rebellious American States and repeatedly urged the British government to join him in so doing," according to Mackenzie in his historical research entitled *"The Nineteenth Century."*

Judah P. Benjamin was chosen by the Rothschilds to do their work in the United States and he was the first adviser to Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy. Benjamin has been called "the brains of the revolt." He was also the Secretary of State of the Confederacy under Jeff Davis.

The Confederacy consisted of eleven Southern States bound by a written Constitution, modeled in part after our own *Constitution*. It was founded on the fundamental principle that each one of its eleven constituted States had the right to secede from the Union, or to separate from the other 23 out of the 34 states of the Union.

Nevertheless, at the instigation of Benjamin and under pressure of Napoleon, Texas and Louisiana were placed on the bargain counter in exchange, presumably, for Napoleon's aid. The latter was supported by Disraeli of England, who had assured the Confederacy of the support of Britain behind the nine remaining States, after Texas and Louisiana were to be ceded to France.

Intervention of Czar Saved United States

English, French and Spanish troops had landed at Vera Cruz in 1862. Since June 5, 1863, the French General, Bazaine, had occupied the capital of Mexico. The danger was great. The genius of President Lincoln was taxed. He knew the North, alone, could not have withstood such a combination. Moreover, Archduke Maximilian had been induced to accept the throne of Mexico. But fate stepped in.

The Christian Czar of Russia, Alexander II, through his ambassadors at Paris and London, knew of the plan, knew of England's recognition of the Confederacy, knew the Rothschild plot behind the whole maneuver.

The Czar dispatched a fleet to San Francisco under the command of Admiral S. Lesowsky, on September 8, 1863, and a squadron to New York under Admiral A. A. Popoff. Both Admirals had orders from the Czar *"to be ready to fight any power and to take their orders only from Abraham Lincoln."*

Needless to say, this generous and vigorous action saved the United States from foreign intrigue. James Rothschild was left without Mexico and the Southern States, and Lionel could not capture the North through military measures. But the European Machevillis were determined on financial conquest, if not actual slavery.

Booth's Code Found in Benjamin Trunk

The good Czar, after several unsuccessful attempts on his life, was murdered in 1881. Lincoln was murdered in 1865, on April 4th, by an actor, John Wilkes Booth, *in whose trunk was found coded messages the key to which was found in Judah F. Benjamin's possession.* Benjamin escaped to England where he later died.

The good Czar, Alexander II, had been responsible on September 19, 1861, by imperial decree, for emancipating the Russian serfs, in number over 47-million. Serfdom was ended by the stroke of a pen.

But in the United States, it took billions of dollars and oceans of blood to free three millions, not serfs, but slaves—because of an infamous plot of English and European money lords.

Bismarck knew the truth and revealed it in 1876 to a German, Conrad Siem, who published it in *"La Vieille France,"* (No. 216, March, 1921), forty-five years later.

Bismarck wrote:

Bismarck Told Story in 1876

"The division of the United States into two federations of equal force was decided long before the Civil War by the High Financial Power of Europe. These bankers were afraid the United States, if they remained in one block and as one nation, would attain economical and financial independence, which would upset their financial domination over the world. The voice of the Rothschilds predominated. They foresaw tremendous booty if they could substitute two feeble democracies, indebted to the Jewish financiers, to the vigorous Republic, confident and self-providing. Therefore, they started their emissaries in order to exploit the question of slavery and thus to dig an abyss between the two parts of the Republic.

"Lincoln never suspected these underground machinations. He was anti-Slaverist, and he was elected as such. But his character prevented him from being the man of one party. When he had affairs in his hands, he perceived that these sinister financiers of Europe, the Rothschilds, wished to make him the executor of their designs. They made the rupture between the North and the South imminent! The master of finance in Europe made this rupture definitive in order to exploit it to the utmost. Lincoln's personality surprised them. His candidature did not trouble them; they thought to easily dupe the candidate woodcutter. But Lincoln read their plots and soon understood, that the South was not the worst foe, but the Jew financiers. He did not confide his apprehensions, he watched the gestures of the Hidden Hand; he did not wish to expose publicly the questions which would disconcert the ignorant masses.

"Lincoln decided to eliminate the international banker by establishing a system of loans, allowing the States to borrow directly from the people without intermediary. He did not study financial questions, but his robust good sense revealed to him, that the source of any wealth resides in the work and economy of the nation. He opposed emissions through the international financiers. He obtained from Congress the right to borrow from the people by selling to it the 'bonds' of the States. The local banks were only too glad to help such a system. And the Government and the nation escaped the plots of the foreign financiers. ***They understood at once, that the United States would escape their grip. The death of Lincoln was resolved upon. Nothing is easier than to find a fanatic to strike.***

"The death of Lincoln was a disaster for Christendom," continues Bismarck. "There was no man in the United States great enough to wear his boots. And Israel went anew to grab the riches of the world. I fear that Jewish banks with their craftiness and tortuous tricks will entirely control the exuberant riches of

(Continued on Page 18)

Brother fought brother and Americans died on gory battlefields in the American Civil War, because international financialists in Europe sought once more to "divide and rule." The Battle of Wilson's Creek, or Oak Hill, near Springfield, Missouri, August 10, 1861, from an old print, is here reproduced through courtesy of Ewing Galloway.

The Jewish Money Lenders

Ban on Christians Forced Monopoly on Jews: Lenders Blamed for Greed of Kings

By LOUIS B. WARD
Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WHEN POPE INNOCENT III closed the business of money lending to the Christians of Europe, the Jews were automatically handed a monopoly of this business, since the laws of the Church could not touch them.

The Jews could smile at the "excommunication" hurled against their former Christian competitors and they could smile at the Church's penalty of denying them "Christian burial."

On the other hand, all was not easy with the Jews. They became dependent upon the Crown for toleration. The plain truth is, they were made to pay dearly for that toleration.

In England, the Jew became the chattel of the King. At birth he was enrolled as the King's property. A "capita" or head tax of three pennies annually was levied against every Jew over the age of 12 years. There were fines and forfeitures running against them.

The laws were grossly unfair. For example, the monarch was given the right to sell, exact, or forgive any sum owing a Jew if a proper "present" were given that monarch. This was no more nor less than the sale of justice.

It was Richard I, who brought the pillage of the Jews to a fine art. Richard named twenty-six towns in England where duplicate copies of all contracts of debt due the Jews from the Christians were ordered placed on file. This became the monarch's key to taxation.

He knew how much tax or fine or forfeiture a Jew could afford and still stay in the business of enriching the State.

When these taxes were levied the Jew very promptly passed them on in the form of higher rates of usury to their debt-burdened customers.

Exploitation Passed on in Higher Rates

The risk of the business had increased and accordingly increased interest charges were made inevitable.

The normal interest charge was two pence per pound per week. Assuming a pound to be the old $4.8665, two pence per week per pound is 43-1/3 per cent interest!

The result of these usurious rates was wide-spread hatred of the Jews.

Saint Louis of France released his people from one-third of all debt owed to the Jews "for the salvation of his own soul and those of his ancestors."

The City of Frankfort paid 52 per cent interest to the Jews of Mayence.

In Vienna, the lawful rate was 86-2/3 per cent.

Froissart, the great chronicler of the England of his day, in 1497, stated that the hatred of Jews had become so universal that *"even the quietest of men became excited when Jews and their usuries were spoken of."*

Innocent IV gave public testimony to the intolerance and hatreds of the day.

Said Innocent IV, *"Without public accusation, without trial or proof, heedless of orders of the Holy See, the Jews had been robbed of their property, starved, persecuted, imprisoned and otherwise tortured: Many of them have been put to the most cruel of deaths, so that they suffer under their German princes as much as their fathers did in Egypt."*

Jews Were Blamed for Greed of Kings

Paul II protested "to refuse the Jews the right and justice, which is equally due to all, is damnable."

It must be understood that the Jews were expelled from the various nations of Europe only because they failed in their usefulness to kings.

In the year 1290, the Jews were expelled from England. They were expelled not as citizens but as chattels of the King. They were not given the protection of English law because, we repeat, legally they were chattels that had been registered at birth as chattels. Over 16,000 commenced their pilgrimages to the Channel ports. Rejoicing crowds followed them. The clergy was joyful and granted the King "a tenth." This means, of course, that they voluntarily gave up a tenth of their revenue in recognition of their joy that the Jews were gone.

The people granted "a fifteenth" which meant that they gave a fifteenth of their income voluntarily, or approximately 6 per cent tax on their yearly income, as a manifestation of joy that the Jews were gone. This was a sad day in the history of intolerance.

Innocent IV and Paul II testified that the Jews left England not because of their usuries but because they failed in their usefulness to kings.

France Expelled Jews After Talmud 'Trial'

In 1394, the Jews were expelled from France. A century and a half before, in 1240, the French King, St. Louis, known as "the King Without Fear," determined to ascertain for himself the cause of the complaints and bitter animosities against the Jews. Upon the demand of Pope Gregory IX, whose attention was also called to this hatred, Louis caused the *Talmud* to be examined in a solemn assembly, over which presided William d'Auvergne, and in which the rabbis were invited to take part.

This memorable council took place on June 24, 1240, and was presided over by the King and Queen Blanche. The *Talmud* was brought in and translated by one Nicholas, a converted Jew. Four of the most learned rabbis of Europe were on hand to defend the teachings of their leaders. They were Jechiel, of Paris; Judah, son of David; Samuel, son of Solomon; and Moses of Coucy, son of Jacob, the latter a most famous orator known throughout France and Spain. Every opportunity was given to the Jews to defend themselves, which they did with courage and ability. The four rabbis were forced to admit and acknowledge, from the translations of Nicholas, that the *Talmud* contained precepts, not only *contrary to the good of Christian society,* but of every civilized society. The rabbis were sad and uneasy, but the Good King St. Louis, noting that Jechiel was trembling with fear, told him not a Jew would be harmed, that they were merely victimized. The king ordered all copies of the *Talmud* to be cast into the flames. Their philosophy alone was condemned. The Jews were not punished.

The Philosophers and Usury

The greatest mind of the medieval world was that of St. Thomas Aquinas. It was he who reconciled the logic of an Aristotle with the truths of revealed religion. It was he who gave to the world the solution of reconciling true science with true faith.

St. Thomas followed Aristotle in his concept that money is really unproductive.

The following long quotation from St. Thomas is designed to place in the hands of the follower of SOCIAL JUSTICE source material for study.

"He who takes usury for a loan of money acts unjustly when he sells what does not exist, and such an action evidently constitutes an inequality and consequently an injustice. To understand this, we should note that there are certain things whose use consists in their consumption; as in using wine, we consume it, or as we consume wheat in using it for food.

"In such cases then the use of a thing is inseparable from the thing itself, hence he to whom the use is granted has the thing itself granted to him.

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the seventh in a remarkable series of historical articles on the Immorality of Usury. Interest in these articles has mounted with the increased circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE with the result that there has been a heavy demand for back numbers. SOCIAL JUSTICE dealers might hold themselves prepared to meet these requests in case they still have unsold copies of the earlier editions on hand.

"Hence in loans of articles of this description, ownership itself is handed over.

Ownership and Use Distinguished

"If, therefore, a man wanted to make two distinct sales, one of the wine, the other of the use of the wine, he would be either selling the same thing twice or selling what does not exist. Wherefore, manifestly, he would commit a sin against justice.

"Similarly, he commits injustice who lends wine or wheat seeking a double recompense; the one, the return of a quantity equal to the loan; the other, which we call usury, a payment for its use.

"But there are some things which to use is not to consume (that is what are not consumed in use); thus, one uses a house by dwelling in it, not by destroying it. In such a case a man may transfer the ownership of the house to another, keeping for himself the right to dwell in it for some time, or conversely, one may grant the use of the house to another whilst reserving its ownership.

"Such a man might lawfully receive a price for the use of the house, whilst in addition he may demand back the house which he has lent; the course of action adopted in letting and hiring of houses.

"Now, Aristotle tells us, in the *Fifth Book of his Ethics* and in the *First Book of his Politics,* that money was chiefly devised for making exchanges. Hence, the primary and proper use of money consists in its consumption or spending, after the fashion in which it is spent in exchanges. It follows then that it is wrong in itself (usury) for the use of money lent, and as in the case of other offenses against justice, one is bound to make restitution of his unjustly acquired money."

This long quotation from St. Thomas is worthy of careful study. It is the start of the so-called "titles" to recompense on the part of the lender.

St. Thomas confines himself to the type of loan we will hereafter refer to as *"mutuum."* That word simply means "I give to you."

St. Thomas not only agrees with Aristotle, he uses Aristotle by quoting him.

St. Thomas knows that money was sterile and therefore the borrower could not return any money together with increase from a sterile thing.

St. Thomas ***always distinguished the loan of money from an investment with risk in a productive venture.***

Duns Scotus Agrees With St. Thomas

With Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus is recognized as one of the keenest minds of all time.

On the subject of *"Usury,"* Scotus and St. Thomas were in practical agreement.

Scotus distinguished the ownership and the use of property. His keen mind dictated that ownership passed in the ordinary loan, a loan called *"mutuum,"* which meant "I give you what is mine."

Now if ownership passed, then the receiver of the loan owned the money or property; and if ownership passed certainly the lender having given title to the money, had no right to take part of it back for he would be taking what did not belong to him.

Duns Scotus followed the great philosophers from Aristotle down. He taught that money was a sterile thing which could not produce. He definitely taught that money was distinguished from all productive things because it could bear no fruit. Whatever was done with the money in the way of use and in order to make it produce in the hands of the borrower obviously belonged to the borrower and not the lender.

This was the Scotus general doctrine which prohibited interest.

Penalty for Failure to Return Loan

At the time of Scotus the Christian world was of one mind respecting the immorality of usury. Yet it must be recognized that from the early days of the Greeks, down through the story of the Hebrews and the Romans and into the ages of faith, the predominant economic life centered around agriculture with the minimum of emphasis on commerce.

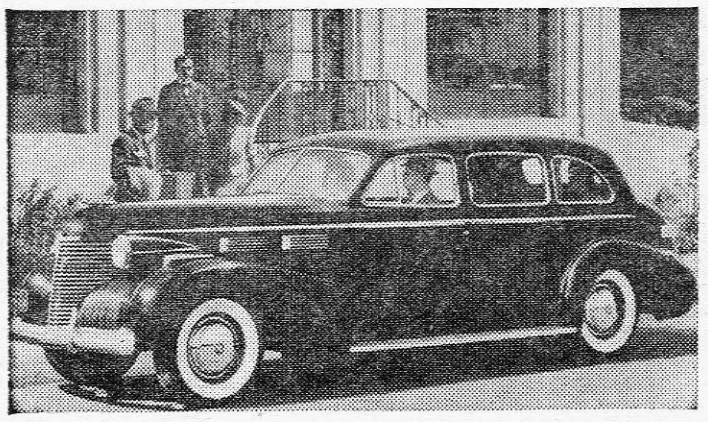
It must likewise be recognized that the typical loan was still a loan to those in distress.

Commerce was extremely important on the Mediterranean. But commerce required an investment with consequent risk and the sharing of the profits and losses.

As commerce grew steadily, a new element entered civilization. It was the element of the loan in place of the investment. It became reasonable that men still held to the theory that money was sterile and unproductive, but it became equally reasonable that the use of money might be extremely productive. Consequently there grew up the understanding that loans would still bear no interest, but nevertheless, side by side with the loan was the opportunity to invest in productive industry or commerce. Consequently the keen analytical mind of the philosophers recognized that the lender could and should loan

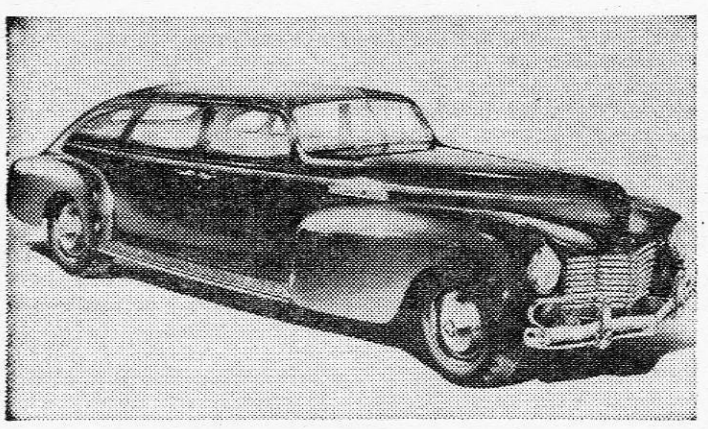
(Continued on Page 12)

GRAND PRIZE



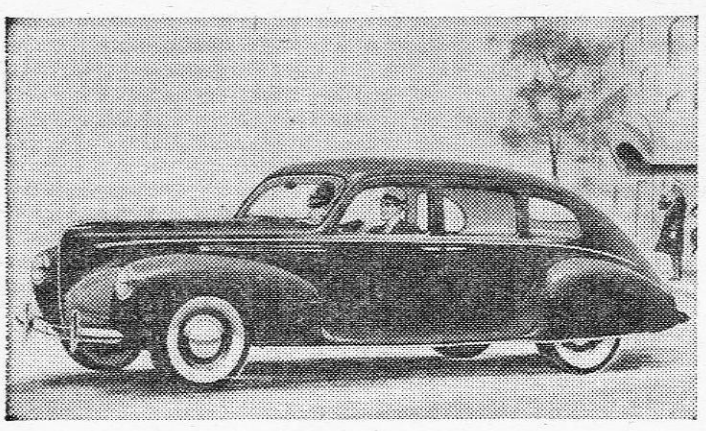
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body

SECOND PRIZE



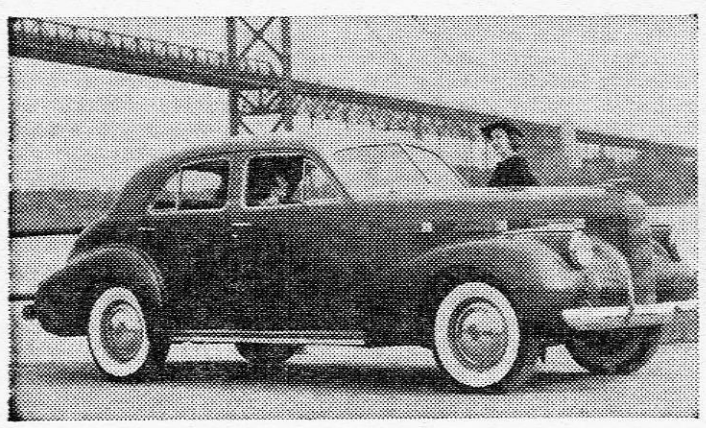
Chrysler Crown Imperial

THIRD PRIZE



Lincoln-Zephyr V-12

FOURTH PRIZE



La Salle 52 Special

ONLY THREE BIG 4

JUST SHORT SPELL BEFOR

$300 EXTRA for Quick Action

Whether you are already a Contestant in our great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest—or about to become one—you can win some mighty fine intermediate prizes between February 10 and the end of the First Period—March 4.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH WILL GO TO THOSE WHO SNAP INTO IT AND TURN IN THE MOST NEW BUSINESS BETWEEN THE ABOVE DATES.

Here's how it works out and — remember — every bit of business turned in by a Contestant will be a credit for final computation at the end of the Contest to see who win the eight beautiful cars, and the big cash awards.

$75.00 -- February 10 to February 20 -- $75.00

The three Contestants who turn in the largest number of NEW cash subscriptions of six-months or more from February 10 to Noon of February 20 will be awarded special prizes of $35.00, $25.00 and $15.00 respectively.

EVERY DOLLAR TURNED IN ON THIS OFFER WILL COUNT ON EACH OF THE NEXT TWO OFFERS, as well as on the final count for the eight automobiles and cash prizes.

The count on this $75.00 offer is based only on the NUMBER of NEW paid subscriptions turned in—not on the amount of money.

$100.00--February 10 to February 27--$100.00

The three Contestants who turn in the largest amounts of NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY between February 10 and Noon of February 27 will be sent prize checks of $50,00, $30.00 and $20.00 respectively. EVERY DOLLAR TURNED IN DURING THE 17 DAYS BETWEEN FEBRUARY 10 AND FEBRUARY 27 COUNTS ON THE NEXT OFFER BELOW, AND ALL VOTES COUNT IN COMPUTING FOR THE GRAND PRIZES.

$125.00 -- February 10 to March 4 -- $125.00

One Hundred Twenty-five Dollars will touch the peak of these special prizes for quick action, and will go to the three Contestants who turn in the largest amounts of NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY between February 10 and Noon of March 4. These awards are $65.00, $35.00 and $25.00.

Remember that March 4 marks the end of the First Period in which the largest possible Bonus Vote—40,000—is allowed on NEW subscriptions.

Why not strike out right now to win the top one of all these three special awards? You can pull out $150.00 in quick prize-money by being first in all three of these offers. Have the most new paid names for the period from February 10 to February 20 (win $35.00); turn in the most new money from February 10 to February 27, first and second counts together (win $50.00); then have the most new money turned in for the entire period from February 10 to March 4 (win $65.00 more). Total—$150.00.

Winners of these extra prizes will be announced together with the winners of Grand Prizes at the end of the Contest.

Get in line right now for these intermediate prizes. The quick cash will come in handy, and you will be piling up your final vote towards the big winning at the end. Let's go!

Time is fleeting and
by grabbing off the la
WARD AMERICA" Co

In fact, the exact dat

Realization of this f
cause you to dash out
Prize right these very

If you have not yet
time to win—but a litt
bit of work when you c
Zephyr or any one of
have your crack at the

Of course, if you do
cash instead, you can
your car in cash or ch
is there?

Now, you have thr
40,000 Bonus Votes on
years to SOCIAL JUS
through the First Perio
largest Bonus Vote offe
use of it while there is y

The thing to do righ
tion Blank at the foot

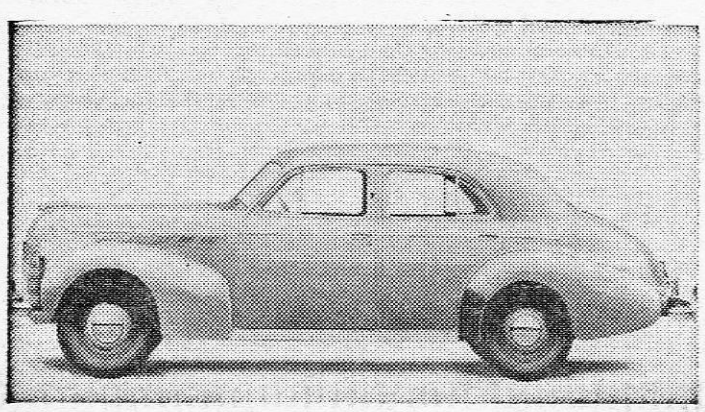
Then dash out and g
Your own will count. T
5,000 on your Nomina
subscription.

Besides, you will re
according to Regular V

There you are—in th
Votes—and off for the

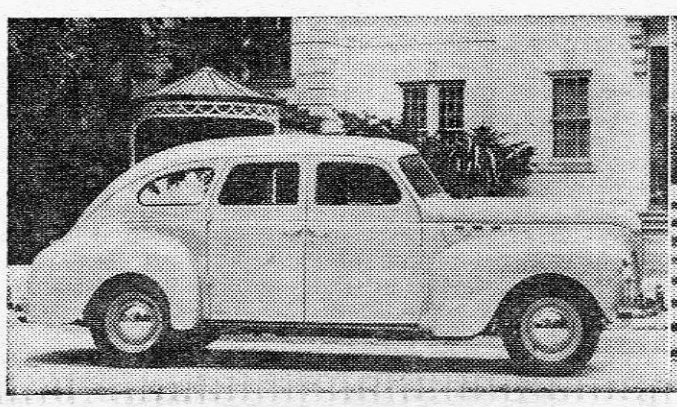
Address All
'CONTEST
Re

FIFTH PRIZE



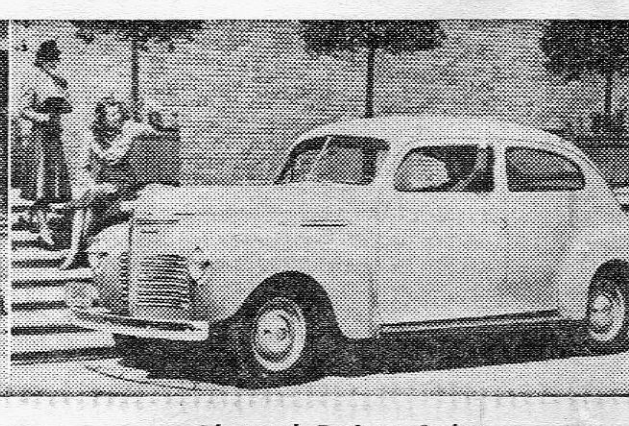
Pontiac 4-Door Sedan

SIXTH PRIZE



De Soto Custom Sedan

SEVENTH PRIZE



Plymouth De Luxe Sedan

0,000 BONUS VOTE WEEKS LEFT!

RE $15,000.00 IN CARS AND CASH DISTRIBUTED

nd soon your opportunity to clean up big largest Bonus Votes in our great "FOR- Contest will have expired.

ate of its expiration is March 4 at midnight.

s fact should "build a fire" under you and t and clinch the beautiful Cadillac Grand y weeks.

et entered, remember, you have plenty of ittle work is required. However, what's a can win a Cadillac, a Chrysler, a Lincoln- of the other charming 1940 models? Also he cash prizes.

do win any of the sleek cars and you want n elect to take the approximate value of check. Nothing wrong with that picture,

hree more weeks in which to nail down on every NEW subscription of one or two USTICE magazine. This offer lasts only eriod which ends on March 4. This is the ffer of the entire competition, and making s yet time may win the Grand Prize for you.

ight this very hour is to fill in the Nomina- ot of this page.

d get your first or "Start-Off" subscription. . Then you will have 25,000 Votes to begin, nation Blank and 20,000 on your initial

receive additional credit of 10,000 Votes, r Vote Schedule.

the Contest—with an early credit of 35,000 he final tape.

Then get your friends to work for you. Phone them. Tell them you want that Cadillac sedan—and you also want to help keep Father Coughlin on the radio. Ask them to "rally 'round." They'll be glad to do it.

Just the hour your Nomination Blank arrives in the office of the Contest Manager you will be mailed subscription books and all necessary materials and instructions. Even before you receive them, you can be lining up subscriptions.

Every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE is wanted in this great Contest. We want to make sure that Father Coughlin does not have to cancel a single radio contract because of lack of finances.

SOCIAL JUSTICE WANTS A NATIONAL CIRCULATION OF 500,000 BY SPRING OF THIS YEAR!

You can help us to both objectives, and, at the same time, help yourself to a whack at a new automobile or a respectable fortune in cash.

ENTER TODAY! YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN IS AS GOOD AS ANYBODY'S!

COME ON IN NOW!

CASH PRIZES PILED ON

The Ninth Prize in the great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest is $500.00.

There will be 100 Grand Cash Prizes totaling $1,618.00 ranging from $150.00 downwards.

Over and above these, 27 Special Cash Prizes totaling $1,000.00 will be distributed during the progress of the Contest to those who turn in the largest number of subscriptions or the highest amount of subscription money during period to be stated later.

So you see, there is not a man or woman, boy or girl, among the army of SOCIAL JUSTICE readers who cannot, with a little work among friends in spare time, "land in the money." But—

IT IS IMPORTANT TO START EARLY!

You Can Win If You Enter Now

GRAND PRIZE	$2,995.00
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body	
Second Prize	2,245.00
Chrysler Crown Imperial, 4-Door, 5-Pass.	
Third Prize	1,483.00
Lincoln-Zephyr V-12, 4-Door	
Fourth Prize	1,440.00
La Salle 52 Special, 4-Door	
Fifth Prize	1,152.00
Pontiac 4-Door Sedan	
Sixth Prize	985.00
De Soto Custom, 4-Door	
Seventh Prize	805.00
Plymouth De Luxe, 4-Door Sedan	
Eighth Prize	777.00
Ford Tudor De Luxe Sedan	
Ninth Prize (Cash)	500.00
100 Grand Cash Prizes	1,618.00
27 Special Cash Prizes	1,000.00
Total of Awards	$15,000.00

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR VOTES

On Prepaid Subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE

Subscriptions	Votes
6 months ($1.50)	4,000
1 year ($3.00)	10,000
2 years ($6.00)	30,000

The above are Regular Votes and will maintain the same values throughout the Contest. A special club bonus of 100,000 EXTRA votes will be allowed on each $15.00 worth of subscriptions turned in.

On each new subscription (2-years, 1-year), the following bonuses will be allowed:

40,000 EXTRA votes up to March 4; 30,000 EXTRA votes from March 5 to March 18; 25,000 EXTRA votes from March 19 to April 1; 20,000 EXTRA votes during the final period, April 2 to April 15.

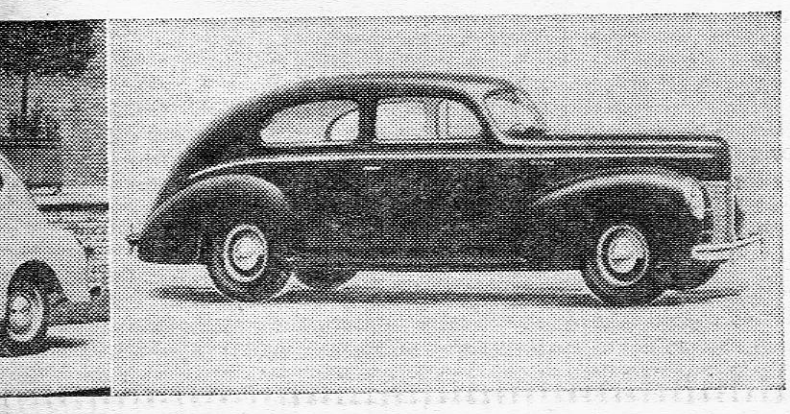
Extra or Bonus Votes are issued only after the conclusion of the Contest.

l Contest Mail to

' MANAGER' Social Justice

Royal Oak, Michigan

EIGHTH PRIZE



Ford Tudor De Luxe

BEGIN NOW — PLENTY OF TIME TO WIN

'Start Off' SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

(Good for 20,000 Votes)

Return this Coupon to the Contest Manager with your first yearly subscription payment ($3.00), either old or new, and you will receive 20,000 votes, in addition to the votes allowed on Regular Vote Schedule.

*Name of Subscriber*_____

*Address*_____

*City or Town*_____

*State*_____

(Your own subscription or renewal will count)

NEW SUB._____ OLD SUB._____

This coupon, accompanied by the Nomination Blank and your first yearly subscription, will start you in the great Contest with 25,000 Votes, plus the Regular Votes on the subscription, as shown in the Regular Vote Schedule. Only one of these coupons will be credited to a Contestant.

NOMINATION BLANK

(Good for 5,000 Votes)

_____ 1940

Contest Manager, SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Please enter my name as a Contestant in the "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest. I understand this Blank filled out and sent in will entitle me to 5,000 Votes and that my first yearly subscription, old or new, will entitle me to 20,000 Votes.

*My Name is*_____

*My Address is*_____

*City or Town*_____ *State*_____

(You may nominate yourself or any other person)

ONLY ONE OF THESE COUPONS WILL BE CREDITED TO A CONTESTANT

U.S. Treasury Evades Silver Purchase Act

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, testified before the House Appropriations Committee on Wednesday, December 13, 1939.

Mr. Morgenthau is the administrator of the *Silver Purchase Act*, under which he is charged with the responsibility for the purchase of silver "until the price reaches $1.29 an ounce, or until silver represents one-fourth of our total monetary stocks."

'Not While I Am Treasury Secretary'

Secretary Morgenthau was asked By Congressman Ludlow: "Do you see any prospect that silver will ever reach the price of $1.29?"

Secretary Morgenthau answered: "If you could limit it to the time between now and January 1, 1941, I would say I do not think so."

Now, January, 1941—supposedly, and according to American tradition —will mark a new Administration. In other words, *Mr. Morgenthau virtually said: "Not while I am Secretary of the Treasury!"*

Congressman Ludlow continued: "Do you see any prospect of the monetary stock of silver ever reaching in the future one-fourth of the total monetary stock?"

Secretary Morgenthau answered, "No."

Secretary Morgenthau further stated that he was still purchasing some world silver—"not much, but some."

Congressman Tabor asked: "Why are we doing that?"

The Treasury Secretary answered: "We still have the *Silver Purchase Act*. I am still directed by Congress to buy it."

U.S. Treasury Prefers Gold Buying

This is startling testimony. It virtually means that a monetary act of the Congress, signed by the President of the United States, never invalidated by the Courts, is sabotaged by the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury who doesn't like silver.

In the same hearing, Mr. Morgenthau testified that he had purchased a billion, 200-million ounces at a cost of $612-million. This is at the rate of 51c an ounce.

When the *Silver Purchase Act* was passed, silver was approximately 47c an ounce. Morgenthau was charged by a mandate of Congress to buy till one of two things happened; namely, that silver through Government purchases rise to $1.29, or until the silver accumulated would represent one-fourth of our monetary metallic stocks.

True, of course, we purchased silver. But we purchased gold so fast and silver so slowly that we never were content to let either market seek its level.

We put a price of $35 an ounce, artificially jumping the price of gold 69 per cent. While we were jumping the gold price 69 per cent, we were dropping the silver price approximately 25 per cent.

Morgenthau has paid out of the taxpayers' money $612-million, according to his own testimony for the billion, 200-million ounces he has purchased. Under his control that silver itself is worth $420-thousand in Morgenthau's vaults in Washington or West Point.

In his refusal to carry out the mandate of Congress, or recognize the supreme law clause in the Constitutional oath of office which he took, he has cost the taxpayers at least $192-million in the operation of one act. But that is not all.

He goes before a Committee of Congress and when asked for the information as to whether the act will be enforced, he blandly announced that the plain mandate of Congress representing the $1.29 price will not be carried out between now and January, 1941.

The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury is the most expensive public officer America ever carried. It would be sound business for a group of heavy taxpayers to form a syndicate and give Morgenthau a billion dollars a year to run it, provided, of course, it had no capital stock, no investment, no loans and no business to perform.

The Jewish Money Lenders

(Continued from Page 9)

without interest for a definite and agreed upon period of time but that at least the money was, in justice, returnable on the due date.

Two Kinds of Loans Here Recognized

There grew up then a new kind of contract in which money was loaned with no interest but if unrepaid from the day of promise then an amount was added to compensate for the injury due to the delay in repayment.

Therefore, let us say there were at that time two types of loans recognized. The one *"mutuum,"* the other *"poena conventionales."*

Regarding the first, no interest was applicable. *"Mutuum"* simply means "I give you," and if I give you, what use you make of what I give you belongs to you. You are the owner. I am not the owner.

But in the second instance, that of *"poena conventionales,"* I have money that I need on a certain day. I do not need it now. I may need it for a payment on a home six months from now. I will gladly loan you the money for six months. There can be no interest in morals. But, if you do not repay me on the date this loan is due, six months from now, I must add an amount for the injury you will do me. You must pay the costs of my misfortune in not being able to pay my obligation. Duns Scotus held such a charge lawful if made in good faith, but never was this charge lawful as a cloak for usury.

The nature of this charge was not interest. It was a just penalty for failure to keep a promise for the return of money which was not only due the lender but which was needed by the lender.

'Dammun Emergens' Type of Indemnity

The keen philosophic mind of Duns Scotus held further in its analysis of a return to the lender of more than what was lent.

As commerce developed, conditions changed and easily multiplied instances wherein men loaned money at no interest whatsoever for definite lengths of time.

Meanwhile, conditions arose where the lender himself met reverses and badly needed the very money which he generously loaned.

The philosopher's mind recognized that if I loan a man a hundred dollars in his necessity, I can, of course, charge him no interest. But if, two weeks from today, I met with an accident and I am faced with emergency expense which compels me to go out and borrow a hundred dollars, then I may, in justice, ask my borrower to replace the expense I undergo in negotiating my own loan.

For example, I have, let us say, a hundred dollars saved. I do not think that I need it for a month. An acquaintance does need it badly. In his necessity, I loan it to him, of course, without any interest. I meet with an accident. I need my hundred dollars immediately. I am forced to go out and replace that loan by borrowing a hundred dollars. My acquaintance returns the money. He is morally bound to pay the expenses of the money I borrowed though there be no agreement.

Once more, then, we must imply good faith and actual facts. Such a charge cannot be a cloak for usury.

The medieval philosopher approved such a charge not on the use of money but rather on unanticipated damage accruing through the life of the loan.

'Lucram Cessans' Doctrine of Expected Profit

The medieval philosophers were certainly liberal in allowing charges other than interest upon loans.

For example, they argued that a lender who made an investment that carried with it its potential profit and then transferred the investment without interest as a loan to a borrower, was entitled to a return, not because of any actual damage proven, but because of potential profits forsaken.

If, for example, I had ten shares of a certain automotive stock which cost me $50 a share, and, if, after investing $500, I found that this stock was a dividend payer even during the years of the depression and that it paid in recent years $4 a share. If I had reason to believe that in 1940 it would continue to pay $4 a share, then I could anticipate a legitimate profit of $40, not from interest but from an investment at risk in productive industry.

Now, if my acquaintance wants to borrow $500 and if I remove my investment sent out at risk in productive industry, and change it to a loan, then the medieval philosophers recognized a so-called "title" to recompense called *"lucram cessans."*

Once more good faith was an absolute necessity in attempting to collect this income. This was, of course, the weakest title of all for it approached, if it did not coincide, with interest taking. As commerce developed other "titles" to compensation grew.

'Periculum Sortis' Covered Risk of Loss

The medievalist discussed, but never approved that modern curse of excuses for interest coming under the heading of recompense for risk.

Assume that I am in the habit of loaning money, without interest, of course. My experience teaches me that ten per cent of all that I have loaned never was returned because of death, disability, continued impoverishment or other reasons beyond the borrower's control.

Consequently I take the attitude that I will average my losses over future loans and I commence to charge 10 per cent interest, not so that I will increase my wealth, not so that I will have returned to me over and above what was lent, but merely so that I will keep even. Such a charge was recognized only, when not only the good faith, but the good judgment of the lender reduced it to an inconsequential charge which bore no hardship or burden upon the borrower. Nevertheless, it was a definite approach to a substitute for interest.

Evaders Invented Disguise for Usury

"Titulus morae" was an easily understood charge by the lender against the borrower.

It was a pre-arranged penalty for failure to repay at the specified time. If the loan were repaid as agreed upon, there was no charge. That was the virtue of this title of recompense. But if the loan were not repaid, the fee was charged the borrower.

This sounds reasonable but yet it became the cloak for usury. What really happened was that, in order to avoid usury, I would agree with my friend to loan him a hundred dollars to be repaid in a month. Then I would agree with him that there would be a penalty of one dollar for every month he delayed payment. Thus, I would come under the technical title of "titulus morae."

Then I would take the next step in order to avoid the condemnation of the Church. I would loan a man a thousand dollars knowing that it would not be repaid for a year. That would be our understanding. Yet, the contract drawn would make the due date thirty, sixty, or ninety days. Under this contract I would slap my penalties of 10 per cent a month for the period which followed the duration of the technical contract. I would be within the law of the Church. The title *"titulus morae"* was merely a camouflage for usury. The philosophers were all right on the subject because they assumed good will. The churchmen winked at usury from this day on as free periods were written in the loan contracts to disguise usury.

Expense Item Became Excuse for Usury

There was recognized another title to recompense for the loan of money. This was *"expense."*

Expense has lived down to our day. Originally it meant that if I were in Birmingham and my money was with a banker in London and if I had to make a trip to London to secure the coins or bullion, why, I could charge the expense of the trip to the borrower. Such a charge is not usury because I was not receiving more than was loaned. Yet the idea became the father of usury. It is a constitutional part of every personal loan business today.

The investigation fee, the application fee, the recording fee and a dozen other expense items are charged up against the borrower which do not even reflect the actual cost of determining the soundness of the loan. Exorbitant rates of interest alone cover all risks of expense and ungodly profits.

Originally the title *"expense"* assumed good faith.

"Interesse" is difficult to define, chiefly because it was a general term overlapping other claims of recompense due the lender.

"Interesse," generally speaking, would cover damages accruing to the lender either actual or potential. It applied to these damages any time between the date the loan was made and the due date.

Later the term *"interesse"* was dropped in favor of the more specific titles enumerated above.

Its rather broad meaning of damages permitted its use in the language of the day in combination with other general words.

Such, for example, would be a phrase "for damages, expense and *'interesse'*."

In reviewing this series of articles, we have so far covered the immorality of usury under the *Old Law*, the story of Ancient Greece with the corrective legislation of Solon, the story of interest in Ancient Rome with the bankruptcy remedy of Julius Caesar, the Early Christian loan with no expectation of any repayment, the teachings of the Early Fathers, the passing of money lending into the hands of the Jews, and now the contribution of St. Thomas, Duns Scotus and the philosophers of their day.

Gradually the Church came to recognize, with the wide-spread growth of commerce, other claims than those of interest.

In the succeeding article we will examine, among other things, certain loans calling freely upon the historians of usury in general and specifically upon the writings of Fathers Vermeersch and Cleary for those particular examples that make the application of the principles so plain.

American Imperialism Spreads Its Huge Tentacles Southward

Proposed Inter-Continental Federal Reserve Bank Set-Up Nearing Actuality

STEP BY STEP, the Inter-American Economic Committee at Washington, D. C., is moving to set up a giant "Federal Reserve Bank" to control the destinies of both North and South America.

The propaganda front for this enslavement of the Americas is that this huge financial octopus will be "a bulwark against the impending European war peril." Stripped of all masquerade, the naked realities are:

(1) The real enemy of the United States and 21 South American Republics is not autocracy abroad.

(2) The real enemy is a small, but powerful banking minority group, which has plunged this country into war in the past, and which would not hesitate to repeat the Satanic process again, for one sole motive—profit.

The means employed are their political servants, without whose voluntary co-operation public war for private profit would not be possible. The financialists are likewise aided by their intellectual henchmen in our colleges, a subservient press, and a "hireling clergy" whose function it is to *identify the national honor with the financial ambitions of this small, but powerful banking minority.*

Benefit for Few at Expense of Majority

Prosperity of any numerically small group represents, not national prosperity, but national exploitation. The primary interest of the banking minority is in export of goods and the export of capital. Nothing pleases Wall Street more than "a balance of trade in our favor"—meaning an excess of exports over imports. But the majority of American people have no interest whatever in a "balance of trade in our favor." On the other hand, every dollar of such a balance represents an economic loss to this country as a whole. Where, then, is the benefit in always giving a greater value than is received? The benefit to the banking minority *is collected chiefly at the expense of the majority.*

Hand in hand with the export of goods, goes the export of capital. As the export of goods tends to increase the price of home goods, so the export of capital tends to increase the price of home capital—and, in the last analysis, of home goods also. So the majority pays—and pays. Financiers and captains of industry are enabled to demand a higher return on their investments. In other words, Wall Street invests in South America and Central America, not only in anticipation of greater profits from the exported money, but also in order to enable the money remaining behind to collect greater profits at home.

The bankers refuse, for instance, to re-invest in their own railroads any part of the profits, until the investment is made more "attractive." So, the public is forced to pay higher rates for poorer service. The small business man, whose enterprises require frequent borrowing, must pay more interest for borrowed money. The farmer is penalized likewise. Domestic enterprise, instead of being expanded, is restricted. *The capital that was promised to give jobs to American workmen is found in foreign countries employing foreigners.* Our undeveloped Western States, which have been begging for capital for decades, are told to wait a while longer.

Investment Abroad Is 'Traitor Dollar'

Every foreign investment, every adventuring dollar that calls back to the United States Government to protect it, is a "traitor dollar!" Notwithstanding this fact, the banking fraternity of big business is actually going ahead with the Inter-American Bank with the idea that imperialism is a wise, democratic, and nationally profitable policy.

Every American, worthy of the name, knows there is no course to imperialistic greatness except through seas of blood, and the American people have no interest whatever in imperialistic greatness, or in any part of the unjust program of imperialism.

America is in no danger of invasion, and has not been for generations. It is not in danger of war, except as it chooses to perpetrate aggressions upon the weak, as we have in the case of the Virgin Islands, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Nicaragua, the latter a classic example by its aggressive pursuit of imperialistic spoils.

The proposed Inter-American bank will guarantee to the American banking fraternity financial leadership, industrial supremacy, and commercial advantages which will, inevitably, lead to war. South America is to become in the '40s what Africa was in the closing decades of the nineteenth century. The neighbor continent will become, through this Inter-American Bank, a gigantic preserve for exploitation, not different, in any respect, from the imperialism of England, France, Germany or Japan at their worst.

Powers of Proposed Inter-American Bank

Under the present draft of the project, the Inter-American Bank would be specifically empowered to:

1. Make long, medium and short term loans in gold or silver to participating governments, fiscal agencies, central banks and their subdivisions, under proper guaranties.

2. Buy and sell the bonds and obligations of the participating governments and agencies, provided they are guaranteed by the government and are not in default.

3. Reinforce government guaranties on loans made by any source to participating governments, their fiscal agencies and central banks.

4. Act as a center for liquidating funds, balances, checks, drafts and acceptances.

5. Buy, sell, deposit and deal in precious metals, money and currencies.

6. *Issue seals, bonds and other obligations to guaranty additional cash for the bank's purposes.*

7. Underwrite loans of governments, fiscal agencies, central banks and their subdivisions, if approved by the government and the lender.

8. Accept deposits and custody of accounts of governments, central banks, fiscal agencies and their subdivisions, with government approval.

9. Discount and rediscount, for participating governments, their accounts, acceptances, obligations and other short term credit instruments.

10. Open and maintain deposits and custody of accounts with government and banking institutions.

11. Act as agent of correspondent for any participating government and fiscal agency, central bank and their subdivisions, with government approval.

12. Make economic and financial studies and publish their results.

Lays Foundation for International Currency

Point Six is particularly vicious. It gives the banking minority *the power to issue money—a single monetary unit—in due time, that will absolutely control trade and commerce of North and South America.* This Pan-American dollar will permit those behind this gigantic plot to lay a foundation on which to erect their edifice of State Control of every walk of life in the Americas.

According to the *New York Herald-Tribune* of January 24th, *"under the present plan, made public for the first time today, the bank would have headquarters in the United States which would agree to give it an unchangeable franchise for a certain length of time. The United States would agree that its (the bank's) constitution and by-laws could not be altered by any United States Government except by resolution of four-fifths of the bank's board of directors."*

Just think what this means! The United States — which means the banking minority in this case—is to receive an unchangeable franchise. In other words, once the bankers obtain the power they desire, it cannot be changed. *"Unchangeable"* is the word they themselves use. The words *"for a certain length of time"* were thrown in merely to soften the sweep of power involved and to be granted. The various emergency banking laws of 1933 were for a certain length of time, also. Experience has taught the banking minority that it is always easy to have such laws extended once the power is obtained.

Then the insult is added to the American people by advising them that no subsequent "Government" of theirs can alter the constitution or by-laws of this Inter-American Bank except by 80 per cent of the bank's board of directors! Not a simple majority, not two-thirds or 66 per cent, not even by three-quarters or 75 per cent, but "the pound of flesh" is demanded at 80 per cent! The banking minority knows that the American people could not possibly obtain 80 per cent of the control, but they just play safe—because so much in the future depends on this sweep of power.

Sweep of Power Would Enslave Nations

What of the future? This sweep of power means that a banking minority will control the Western Hemisphere in the same dictatorial manner as the Bank of England controls the British Empire. Each of the countries of North and South America would have their internal banking system controlled by this autocratic banking minority. At the same time, "all hope of freedom and plenty—for the individual, for industry and for the nations — would automatically disappear, and the world would be relentlessly driven into complete idolatry under an international gold-idol. An illusory gold backing to a world currency could be successfully maintained, and international gold tokens issued and 'redeemed' in any quantities which suited the policy of the board of the World Bank," according to Jeffrey Mark, in his book *"An Analysis of Usury."*

This *Inter-American Bank* would be the Western subsidiary of the *Bank for International Settlements* and it would permit the international financiers to set up their naturalistic organization in the Western Hemisphere under a revised edition of the insidious League of Nations. In the end, millions would be bound tighter by the chains of financial slavery in North and South America.

Issuing money is a Governmental prerogative, a power of sovereignty, not a private power. Under the *Constitution of the United States,* Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, but what is the Constitution but a "horse and buggy" instrument to be outmoded when fabulous profits are in sight?

Latin Nations Fear U.S. Imperialism

Other provisions enable the bankers behind the Inter-American Bank to have complete possession of the custom-houses of South America. Once there, their grip is to be forever fixed upon the throat of South American countries—even as it is today in Nicaragua.

These provisions further provide that the Inter-American bank will "loan" money on paper which will enable the banking minority to "develop the countries of South America," to establish banks which this super-bank will own, to improve the railroads which the bankers themselves will control, operate and own —in a word, to drain the real wealth of South America into private coffers though the people be ground to the earth!

In the meantime, the United States Government will be called on to furnish United States Marines to protect not only the bankers, their custom-houses, their mining interests, their railroads, but also their dummy presidents and dictators who sit in the palaces.

President Wilson procured from the Allies an express recognition of the *Monroe Doctrine,* which means that "we" were promisd a free hand in the Western Hemisphere in "the protection of American lives and property." As a part of the *Monroe Doctrine plan,* it was reported following the Versailles Peace that secret arrangements were under way for the United States to take over the British and French loans to Latin American Republics. Commenting on this report, a Brazilian journalist, Madeiros de Albuquerque, writing in the *New York Times,* May 13, 1919, said:

"Brazil is considered by the United States only as a possible future colony . . . The United States wants to obtain, as part of the payment of the debt of France and England, a bond for Brazil's debt to those powers. On the day this is realized, Brazil will be sold to the United States, which, on the first occasion, will do to us as she has done to Central American nations . . . The United States is incontestably the Prussia of tomorrow."

The Voice of Congress

Either from the *Congressional Record*, or communications directly to SOCIAL JUSTICE, these expressions of your Congressmen and United States Senators are given such deservedly wider distribution which publication in our columns will admit.

—EDITOR

Does Machine Prevent Jobs?

By HON. GEORGE A. DONDERO

Representative from Michigan

IN THE PRESIDENT'S message to Congress, delivered in this Chamber on January 3, 1940, the President stated "To fail the task of finding jobs faster than invention can take them away" was one of the problems of the nation. And he further stated:

"We have not yet found a way to employ the surplus of our labor which the efficiency of our industrial process has created."

How much does machinery have to do with creating unemployment? What effect does invention have on the question of jobs? In answer to those questions and to the President's challenge, the figures prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board are interesting as well as an answer to the questions.

In an editorial published in the *Daily Tribune* in my home city, Royal Oak, Michigan, this interesting question was discussed. I believe it to be pertinent information on the challenge presented by the President in his address:

"Personally, I have never seen anything to convince me that, in the long run, the invention of new machinery does anything but create more jobs. Where people often get confused, I think, is in the fact that introduction of a new machine frequently does cut down jobs on some particular operation for the time being. But in the majority of cases, in the long run, it creates more jobs. For it generally makes it possible to produce goods more cheaply. Then these are sold to more people, and more men than ever are required to make them. Look at the automobile industry as an outstanding example."

Machine Industry Heaviest Employer

In this connection I am struck by an article in the *Detroiter*. It takes issue with the statement of President Roosevelt to Congress when he referred to the nation's problem "to face the task of finding jobs faster than invention can take them away."

The writer took the figures of the National Industrial Conference Board, which are standard in this field, to make the following comparison between 1929 and 1937:

	1929	1937	Increase or Decrease
Average annual—			
Total employed	47,925,000	46,639,000	—1,286,000
Agriculture	10,539,000	11,244,000	+ 705,000
Forestry and Fishing	267,000	227,000	— 40,000
Mining	1,067,000	865,000	— 202,000
Manufacturing	11,059,000	11,361,000	+ 302,000
Construction	3,340,000	1,924,000	—1,416,000
Transportation	2,465,000	2,016,000	— 449,000
Public Utilities	1,167,000	975,000	— 192,000
Trade distribution and finance	8,007,000	7,549,000	— 458,000
Service	9,003,000	9,518,000	+ 515,000
Miscellaneous	1,012,000	958,000	— 54,000
Unemployed	429,000	6,372,000	+5,943,000
Total labor force	48,354,000	53,011,000	+4,657,000

One of the surprising facts disclosed is this: While the total number of jobs decreased 1,286,000 the number employed in manufacturing actually rose 302,000. The drop came in other fields.

Layoff Greatest in Construction Field

By far the largest drop in employment was in the construction field, where nearly 1,500,000 fewer men were at work in 1937 than in 1929. We are hearing a lot about that in the Government's inquiry these days. Between the agreements of construction firms to hold up prices, and the demands of strongly organized unions for exorbitant wage scales, it has been made pretty difficult for those who want to erect buildings to do so.

The next largest decrease, 449,000, came in transportation, along with 458,000 in trade, distribution, and finance. The two total nearly a million people.

Another large decline in jobs came in mining. The largest share of this field—coal—is dominated by John L. Lewis. Public utilities, which have been under fire by the Government and have been subjected to the competition of Government-financed corporations, have decreased their expansion rate of previous years.

It looks as though we would have to go much further than just blaming the invention of machinery if we want to put our finger on the cause of unemployment."

Why Pay Interest on Our Own Credit?

By HON. USHER L. BURDICK

Representative from North Dakota

WHEN PEOPLE cannot pay the principal of their debt, why should they be crowded farther down the ladder to abject want by the exaction of unconscionable interest rates, when, as a matter of fact, we should permit little or nothing to be charged for the use of credit. Certainly we should not charge our citizens for credit more than the cost of it.

To accomplish this result is no puzzle; it is not even a problem. Congress can, by an act, take over and ever afterward control the credit of the nation for the benefit of all the people. *Why should this Government pay $1½-billion interest annually on a debt borrowed from itself?* Why should we permit a banking system that is a go-between, between the Government and the people? Why should we permit a private banking system to exact interest from the people by loaning the Government credit to them?

Worst of all, *why should we permit this private banking system to charge this Government interest on its own loans, when everyone knows that it is not the private credit which we borrow but the Government's own credit?*

Great Class Without Social Security Pay

By HON. FRANK CARLSON

Representative from Kansas

UNDER OUR PRESENT Social-Security program it is expected that 900,000 citizens who have made a small contribution will receive old-age insurance checks totaling about $114-million this year. *These pensions are payable only to citizens who have been fortunate enough to have had employment* and met the other retirement qualifications of our present act.

This phase of protection for old age is not open to farmers, farm workers, to a large number of self-employed persons, to domestic workers, and a large number of Government workers.

This means that about one-third of our nation's workers cannot qualify for benefits; their future is not protected by our present national plan. They have but one recourse, and that is to prove destitution as the basis of charity for old-age assistance.

The millions of citizens who cannot qualify but must assist indirectly to support our present national Social-Security program have some rights.

A 35-Cent Dollar

By HON. ELMER THOMAS

Senator from Oklahoma

A SILVER DOLLAR weighs less than 1 ounce. The weight of the silver dollar has never been changed since the days of the Colonies.

In the Colonial days a Spanish-milled dollar contained 371¼ grains of fine silver. The standard silver dollar today contains exactly that much fine silver. It is not an ounce. An ounce of silver will coin $1.29. In other words, an ounce of silver will make $1.29 in silver dollars. This is the monetary value of silver. That is not its commercial value, but its monetary value. So, a silver dollar is not an ounce of silver.

Under present prices a silver dollar intrinsically is worth only 35 cents. If silver is worth 43 cents an ounce, it would require some 2 1-3 ounces of silver to be worth $1. Hence intrinsically 2 1-3 ounces of silver is worth $1, and a standard silver dollar is worth 35 cents.

No World Peace Without Christ

By HON. COMPTON I. WHITE

Representative from Idaho

THE ANSWER TO our longings for peace is so astoundingly simple: If you want peace, then teach the Christian principles, *"Peace be with you,"* Christ said. If you want peace, you must prepare for peace by a sustained educational movement which does not preclude Christ and His teachings. God has set us into a world of abundance and has endowed us, unlike His creatures in the animal world, with a free will to act and think. And in these qualities only lie real liberty and freedom.

Every right-thinking man today should think of peace not only in his own country and his own people but in the Christian spirit of a universal peace instead of a world divided against itself. Do not wait for the other nation to make the start by standing aside, saying like the Pharisee, "O God, I give Thee thanks that I am not as the rest of men." This very behavior is the curse of our day.

If we want peace we must have sound and exhaustive social and political discussions by statesmen, teachers, writers and clergy who have implicit faith in the God who said, *"Without Me you can do nothing,"* for He is the source of all talents and their purpose is to lead ourselves and others back to God. And only God is peace. Until that gospel is understood and accepted there seems little hope for peace.

An Indictment of Failure

By HON. J. WILLIAM DITTER

Representative from Pennsylvania

TODAY, MILLIONS OF Americans are aware of the big difference between great expectations and real results. It's like hoping for a home run and seeing a strike-out. They have blown so many bubbles in Washington that they are running out of soap and water. After all, there is nothing very substantial about a fool's paradise.

As the New Deal enters the home stretch, millions of men are still looking for jobs, while other millions eke out a bare existence on relief. Failure and futility cut their deep furrows on the faces of wives and mothers. Taxes soar to top-notch levels, and stagger around from successive blows of investigation and regulation, hanging to the hope that crack-downs may ultimately end.

Class hatred, bitterness, and ill will have taken root. A contemptuous disregard of law and order has developed. Constitutional restraints have been toyed with, and the whole field of our social and economic life has been sown with the tares of discord and disappointment —another tragedy of a great expectation.

Keeping Neutrality Task for Veterans

By HON. VINCENT F. HARRINGTON

Representative from Iowa

(Remarks taken from editorial entitled "Must Stay Neutral" appearing in the Iowa Legionnaire of September 15, 1939.)

NATIONAL COMMANDER Stephen F. Chadwick is sounding ringing appeals for America to stay neutral.

Seventeen wars were fought on this planet between Armistice Day and the outbreak of the present conflict, in not one of which was there any thought of America becoming involved. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and other democracies kept neutral in the last war and will do so in this one; why, then, must anyone be certain that the United States cannot be because we were not 22 years ago?

America must stay neutral if it can be done with honor and security. To that end every Legionnaire and every other loyal American should commit himself to the limit.

War veterans, with true Americanism which fires them to commendably despise both Naziism and Communism, and who realize the Russo-German Pact may force some of them and many of their sons and other people's sons to die in armed conflict, are right in earnestly protesting against red-hued Earl Browder and brown-baked Fritz Kuhn and their Commu-Nazis trying to justify it in American institutions which the ideologies of their European masters would destroy.

Need of Law to Curb Spending

By HON. RAYMOND S. SPRINGER

Representative from Indiana

I SUGGEST THAT it is quite unusual and profoundly strange that our nation has been compelled to pass a law in order to prevent one of our citizens, who is at the helm of our own Government, from spending excessive amounts of our taxpayers' money.

The people are greatly concerned because such a step was made necessary by the very generous and highly extravagant spending of the people's money, and, we will remember, this is the first and only legislative step of this character which our nation has been required to take in order to stop a President of this country from rushing our nation and our people into bankruptcy.

When the records in the future scan the years in the past and discover that it became necessary for the Congress to pass a law limiting our debt in order to stop our President from squandering and ruthlessly spending money which is borrowed, to the extent that our very financial structure is imperiled — when the converse should be true—I wonder what the stern reaction of the people of that age will be? Yet, those very people in that far-removed period will be struggling, without doubt, in order to pay the vast debt, and interest, which has been created by the President and his administration.

Must Take Road Back to Solvency

By HON. LELAND M. FORD

Representative from California

WE HAVE COME to a fork in the road and we must now take the road which will take us back to safety, solvency, and prosperity.

The mounting cost of Government may be seen as follows:

1927	$3,000,000,000
1932	4,500,000,000
1934	6,000,000,000
1936	8,500,000,000
1939	9,500,000,000

This last figure of $9½-billion will probably go over $10-billion by the time the unbudgeted items are taken into consideration.

Here is another table showing Federal receipts and disbursements (in millions of dollars) for recent years.

Fiscal Year	Receipts	Expenditures	Nat'l debt end of year
1930	$4,178	$3,994	$16,185
1931	3,190	4,092	12,801
1932	2,006	5,154	19,487
1933	2,080	5,143	22,539
1934	3,116	7,105	27,053
1935	3,800	7,376	28,701
1936	4,116	8,880	33,545
1937	5,294	8,105	36,427
1938	6,242	7,626	37,165
1939*	5,520	9,492	41,132

* Estimated

It was said during these years that this spending program would end the depression and that it would end unemployment, but, as a matter of fact, for those who are willing and able to recognize the truth, the depression is still with us in a worse form than it ever was, and there are more people unemployed.

I use the term, "the depression is worse than it ever was," purposely, believing the difference between now and those earlier years is: That the Government itself has been weakened by reason of the fact that the national debt is now some $45-billion instead of approximately some $20-billion, and we are worse off than when we started. Therefore, I consider the security of our people, the security of investment, the security of business, the security of industry, and the individual security of every person in the United States is not nearly so good as it was in those same earlier years.

Cure-alls have been tried, quicker methods out of depression have been advocated and tried, business has been taxed, regulated, and chilled, Government is competing with business, Government is performing the functions that business should itself perform. Socialism is rapidly taking the place of our former American business. Confidence has gone out of business. Taxation is tremendously increased. The Government has gone into business and has spent billions; this, of course, increased the cost of government, which in turn brought this tremendous increase in taxes. Therefore, I can say that we are far worse off than we were in those preceding years.

Farm and Labor

New Deal Brainster Offers Regimentation

Mordecai Ezekiel, Aid to Wallace, Suggests Plan for 'Industrial A.A.A.'

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Whether it ever goes beyond the discussion stage, the industrial plan suggested recently by Mordecai Ezekiel, economic advisor to Agriculture Secretary Henry Wallace, reveals the trend of the New Deal toward State Socialism—and eventually Communism.

Ezekiel, a devotee of the Co-operative State theory, proposed before the Temporary National Economic Committee that the Federal Government regiment American industry just as it has American agriculture. Of course Mr. Ezekiel did not use the expression "regiment"; he was more subtle. But Government control over production and prices, as espoused by him, would be regimentation of the rankest sort.

In expounding his Socialistic doctrine to the Committee, Mr. Ezekiel proceeded on the thesis that the Administration A.A.A. regimentation program has been a whopping success. Obviously, that is a false premise, as the impoverished condition of American farmers and the discontent among them will testify.

Sings Praises of Regimentation Plan

Ezekiel asserted that production and consumption would be increased, while prices would be lowered under his plan for Government supervision of industry. Presumably all our national economic problems would be solved and prosperity would return, never to depart. This Government—precisely as in Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia—would direct industrial operations, control volume of production, set prices and thus relieve employers of these burdensome details. A lovely picture: just like the Soviet Utopia!

"The producers of major exports," said Ezekiel, "have been afforded through the agricultural adjustment acts and associated programs a means of taking concerted action with respect to the acreage and price of their major crops without involving Socialism or Fascism.

"The fact that it has been possible to work out democratic procedures and carry through concerted action in the field of agriculture may suggest that parallel democratic procedures could be developed in the field of industry; and through these democratic procedures production might be increased, prices reduced and employment raised on a larger scale than in individual industries have been able to establish and maintain during recent years."

Still Cling to Destruction Theory

Although Ezekiel mentions an increase of production and consumption as his goal, he likens his plan to the New Deal farm program, the objective of which is to *curtail* production and thus to *limit real wealth*. No effort of the New Deal has been in the direction of increasing production and wealth, but rather of destroying it.

And the producers of "major exports" — which include wheat and cotton growers, have been *subsidized by Government funds;* their profit has come from the public trough. Is that the plan Mr. Ezekiel wishes to thrust on industry?

The "democratic procedure" of which he speaks, involves compliance with Federal crop control and other regulations in order to receive Government bounties in the form of parity payments. Naturally, farmers will vote for crop control if the Government decrees they must do so to become eligible for handouts from the Department of Agriculture. Is that the system Mr. Ezekiel wants to impose on industry?

"If private enterprise is to survive," the economic advisor told the Committee, "business must find a way under private enterprise to solve the problem of unemployment and to provide a continuing rise in the standard of living—more goods to consume for each day's work."

Farm Record Not a Recommendation Now

With that most persons will agree. However, the alternative is not government control of production and prices; that is only one step removed from government ownership, a step that in all probability would follow in due course. It would mean confiscation of private property and reduction of the people to the status of serfs.

The New Deal has spent seven years in bungling experiments calculated to solve our economic problems. The net result is an unprecedented national debt of $42-billion, more than 9-million persons still unemployed, the farm problem as acute as ever and one-third of the nation "ill-housed, ill-fed and ill-clothed." Is

(Continued on Page 18)

Priest Scores Reds and Racketeers in Labor Unions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Rev. John P. Boland, chairman of the New York state Labor Relations Board, maintains that labor's greatest enemies are the racketeers and Communists who have penetrated the labor movement.

He said labor can protect itself against the minority of reactionary employers who refuse to accord labor its just dues, but "what we fear most is the more destructive enemy, the enemy from within the ranks—inter-union quarrels." He condemned unscrupulous union leaders who suppress free speech in their groups, and he denounced the Communists and racketeers who have gained headway among certain organizations.

SOCIAL JUSTICE has said substantially the same thing for several years. It has deplored the infiltration of Communists, criminals and selfish opportunists into positions of leadership in labor unions.

The C.I.O. is not alone in this regard, although the concerted Red campaign has been chiefly in that quarter. Racketeers have long made merry in the American Federation of Labor while high officials and the rank and file, as well, winked at their didoes. Most common excuse given by these executives for their negligence to clean house is that the parent body has no such authority. A weaker excuse could not be offered. If the parent body has inadequate authority to operate a clean organization it should make every effort to obtain such authority.

Wagner Act Change Appears Certain This Year

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Renewed clamor for amendment of the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act has forced New Dealers to abandon their stand-pat attitude and approve revision in order to save the Act from complete annihilation.

When hearings on modification were resumed by the House, Representative Mary T. Norton, chairman of the committee, who scotched amendment efforts one year ago, announced she would approve modification. President Roosevelt also has indicated he favors certain changes.

To all observers sympathetic with labor and appreciative of employers' problems as well, drastic changes seem necessary if industrial strife is to cease. But scrapping the Act in toto, as advocated by the United States Chamber of Commerce, certainly is undesirable. Labor's right to organize and bargain collectively through unions of its own choosing must be preserved, because that is labor's only defense weapon against predatory employers.

Gross inequities of the present law must be corrected, however, and the Labor Board personnel must be altered. Prejudice against employers, against the A.F.L. and against independent unions must be removed. That labor has responsibilities as well as rights and that employers have rights as well as responsibilities must be recognized.

The existing law, and more so its administration by the Labor Board, has flaunted all of these principles. Despite their protestations of impartiality, Board Members Madden and Smith have shown flagrant bias in favor of the C.I.O.

Farmers Hit by Economy Streak in Lower House

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A wild scramble to get on the economy wagon before facing their constituents for re-election has prompted House leaders to recommend a reduction of nearly 50 per cent in agriculture appropriations for the fiscal year beginning next July.

Not to be outdone by President Roosevelt, who asked for a slash of $300-million, the House Appropriations Committee has gone him one better and cut another $129-million from his estimate.

The Agriculture Department is now operating on a budget of approximately $1-billion, 185 million which Congress voted last year. That was before the economy scramble began. The figure was some $400-million higher than President Roosevelt had recommended.

The potent farm bloc in Congress is prepared to battle for restoration of the cuts, knowing full well the farm problem is no nearer solution than it was last year. What infuriates these representatives of the agricultural regions is the committee's complete reversal of form, despite the absence of any substitute program which admittedly should supplant parities and subsidies.

Few will deny the imperative need for retrenchment in Government expenditures—with the national debt rapidly approaching the legal limit of $45-billion. And most sound economists are agreed that eternal doles are not the cure for the farmer's ills. Accompanying this economy must be a law guaranteeing producers a fair profit.

Vandenberg Trade Program Would Curb Cheap Imports

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The hectic controversy over State Secretary Hull's Reciprocal Trade program has produced at least one constructive result—a plan announced by Senator Arthur Vandenberg for establishment of a foreign trade board to control tariffs and foreign exchange.

The board, a 6-man bi-partisan body, would supplant the state department as the Government's tariff-making agency and would be subject to the President and to Congress. Under the present program, in effect since 1934, Secretary Hull has concluded trade pacts entirely independent of Congress.

Most radical departure from past treaty machinery is the proposal that the projected board be empowered to regulate both tariffs and foreign exchange. Senator Vandenberg explains this would counteract the practice of other nations which, by manipulating their exchange, have deprived the United States of advantages supposedly accruing from certain treaties.

The Vandenberg plan also would correct the prevailing evil of allowing foreign products to enter this country at reduced duties and competing with domestic commodities. It provides that such tariffs be increased to protect American producers whenever "the import price of such an article is or is likely to be: 1) Less than the parity price of a like or similar domestic article, in the case of agricultural commodities; 2) Less than the reasonable cost of production of a like or similar article, in the case of an article other than agricultural commodities, or: 3) Such as to give the imported article an undue competitive advantage with respect to any competing article."

These provisions undoubtedly should become a part of our tariff program for American producers and workers, both agricultural and industrial, must not be subject to unfair competition from cheap foreign goods, produced under low standards. Hull, however, has permitted this competition, while acclaiming the program as eminently successful and an instrument of recovery. Disputing his contention are stark realities—more than 9-million Americans unemployed and production far exceeding consumption. This after 5 years' operation of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, one of the nation's most powerful farm organizations, told the House Ways and Means Committee recently the Act has been detrimental to agriculture because import tariffs have been reduced on "more than 200 items coming under the agricultural schedule."

He protested that duties have been lowered on foreign cattle, swine, pork, bacon, grains, cereal products, milk, cream, cheese, eggs, potatoes "and a long list of fresh vegetables, fruits, nuts and other competitive agricultural products."

All the while the Administration has been lamenting the existence of "burdensome surpluses" of agricultural commodities. The New Deal remedy for these "surpluses," which incidentally are the result of insufficient domestic purchasing power, seems to be importation of more.

(We aim to make this a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine.—EDITOR.)

Real Support

TO THE EDITOR:

I just listened to Father Coughlin's talk on the Christian Front. His speech was very good.

Whether these seventeen men are guilty or not, I am enclosing a money order to be spent on the costly radio broadcasts. The balance is for a one year subscription to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. I am sorry not to have renewed my subscription when it expired.

—H. R. Hefferman

Aurora, N. Y.

Reader Takes Stand

TO THE EDITOR:

May I congratulate Father Coughlin for the courageous stand which he has taken in regard to the Christian Front case. He once again has proven himself a true soldier of Jesus Christ.

The New York papers are carrying the story that the Federal agents are going to investigate Father Coughlin. I suppose that is because he refuses to desert those boys while they are in trouble.

I would advise the G-men to be careful because if Father Coughlin ever starts a private investigation of them, he would probably find out plenty.

I want to take my stand—and it is right beside Father Coughlin.

—John Kenny

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stands with Fr. Coughlin

TO THE EDITOR:

As an honorable American citizen, I take my stand beside Father Coughlin, Justice and Truth. Let us not be deceived by what is said and done by a few G-men or a few Government paid politicians. Let us not forget our Christian principles.

It would be well for us to keep in mind those who preach Americanism and practice Communism when the 1940 election rolls around.

—Anna Helten

Rutland, N. D.

Plea for the Land

TO THE EDITOR:

"We must squarely face the unemployment problem," asserted Father Coughlin in a recent radio address.

That was a problem that Henry George faced when he started a study of economic conditions over half a century ago. He learned by investigation that beneath all our economic problems lies the land question — the condition that still exists and always will.

Land was created by God for the wants and uses of all mankind, but selfish man has enacted laws that prevents the benevolent intentions of the Creator being carried out.

Laws have given into the ownership of the few that bounty of nature which was intended for the use of all God's children. Land speculation and land monopoly can be discouraged by taxing all land at its full value and thereby force into use vacant land held for speculation. Idle lands mean idle hands.

Men have lived without money, and, although it would be inconvenient, he could live again without it. No person, however, has ever lived or ever could live, without land. Land is a necessity, but money is merely a convenience.

—W. L. Crosman

Revere, Mass.

Facts Will Defeat Them

TO THE EDITOR:

The elimination of Communistic influence in this country depends more upon a simple and complete exposure of Marxism than upon the exposure of Communistic organizations and forcing radicals to appear before investigating committees.

What is a Communist? He is a fellow who "sells something that cannot be produced to people who do not want it." Very few people would favor Communism if they fully understood the "new world" the Communist has in view. No one but a Communist can believe that such a state of society can ever become a reality, either in Russia or in any other country.

It is practically impossible to squeeze any useful information from Communist witnesses.

When we do a better job of exposing the "ism," we won't have many "ismites" to worry about.

—W. F.

St. Paul, Minn.

Sound Criticism

TO THE EDITOR:

You are losing the interest of many readers by continually harping on labor disputes — and particularly your local (Detroit) labor troubles. Why should your readers in Maryland cry over the troubles of the auto workers—the highest paid and probably the dumbest on earth? The auto workers of Michigan, as a class, probably draw twice the pay that the workers of Maryland draw, so why expect us to take such a deep interest in their personal troubles?

If you recall, Father Coughlin devoted four Sundays to the troubles of one single auto plant. We have had our fill of these auto strikes—they are America's highest paid workers and have soft, easy, indoor jobs.

Give us the real news on Finland, China, Italy and Russia. Tell us about America's war aims. Tell us about the defective destroyers just built for the U.S. Navy. Is it true or false?

Give us the low-down on the "Christian Front' in New York. Who is responsible? What is the game? The daily press only prints one side.

Give us the news on British search of American ships. The Germans halted one ship, *City of Flint*, and all American papers raved. The British have halted hundreds and hardly a newspaper mentions it. Why? Tell us! Is it control of American newspapers? Whose control?

Cut out this Detroit labor dispute stuff. Detroit is well off compared to many cities.

Give us stuff that the daily newspapers dare not print.

—Interested Reader

Baltimore, Md.

Truth Tellers Marked

TO THE EDITOR:

You are certainly doing a fine thing in bringing to light some of the anti-Christian, anti-democratic activities that are taking place in the world..

I would class your Catholic opposition as "Pollyanna Christians" who, because of their blindness to most anti-Christian movements and their antipathy toward anyone disturbing their inner fools' paradise by disclosing unpleasant facts, are uplifted by anti-Christians for the purpose of opposing, combating and silencing their fellow-Christians who are alert enough to recognize unmistakable economic and propaganda warfare against them from within and without our country.

In the United States, where the majority of the people desire only to live in peace and prosperity, the best policy for Christian "minute men" like Father Coughlin is to put special stress on the frustration of evil and caution against personal hatred against those who choose to make war against Christ.

Any efficient, honest observer knows full well that the great preponderance of hate has been on the other side, both originally and when the truth has been brought to light.

It is the truth that is expounded that incites hatred in the evil doers who know that the whole truth will defeat their plot to gain control. *All truth declaimers have been persecuted, if their facts are important, and martyred if they expose vital facts of evil.*

Freedom of speech is good's most valuable ally.

—H. F. O.

Detroit, Mich.

Retirement Pensions

TO THE EDITOR:

Since our economic collapse, much has been written on the money question, but like Mark Twain's observation on the weather, nothing seems to be done about it.

Hon. James Oliver, in the December 25th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, approaches the nearest to a real solution, but even he forgets the key that will unlock the door of abundance for all without destroying the capitalistic system under which we attained our modern production efficiency.

Until we speed up the circulation of money like we have speeded up the revolutions of the mechanical machine to produce more, we are doomed to keep on floundering in a morass of our own making to our final destruction through the millions of unemployed and on relief.

Until we revise our system with a national retirement pension plan applicable to all citizens, with a forced spending clause and a prohibitive insert against keeping a son or daughter of employable age in idleness, and keep the money collected through a two per cent transactions tax on all monetary transactions in constant circulation, all the spouting in the world on the money question will not accomplish anything towards our salvation.

This plan, I believe, will automatically remove the control of our medium of exchange from the "sleight of hand" money changers, and restore Americanism in place of the foreign "isms" that we are afflicted with today.

—R. H. Knapp

Saginaw, Mich.

How Big Manufacturers Can Manipulate 'Profits'

TO THE EDITOR:

There has been proposed at various times, tax legislation designed in the event the United States goes to war, which has as its objective the taking of profits out of war. In order to accomplish this, they propose to use the average corporation income for the three years prior to our entry into the war, and all excess income of that average will be taxed 95 per cent thereof. This sounds like a grand gesture on the face, and it beguiles many to believe it to be a patriotic move.

It appears to me that those who propose such legislation have not taken all factors into consideration.

For instance, such institutions as the United States Steel Corporation, Bethlehem Steel, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft and the many others that have received war orders from foreign nations in the last two years from our Government's preparedness program, have increased their income directly and indirectly from such sources.

Because of the huge income derived therefrom, in addition to profits made through stock market and investments in tax-exempt bonds, many of these corporations have had Government war orders, which means the difference between a profit and a loss.

These large monopolies have a standard cost system, wherein they base their overhead on a figure that they anticipate the plant would operate, and called that their norm. Likewise, they have standard material cost and labor cost. By the manipulation of the markets, they can create material prices to suit their convenience, and thereby make large inventory profits. Their overhead is all absorbed in the overhead that they call norm, or one-hundred per cent. During the process of storing up inventories and making commitments for the future, they can manipulate prices to depress prices or keep them static during the interim. If the price decline lapses into the succeeding years, inventory loss can be taken, notwithstanding that they have the same number of units. Their weaker competitors can do likewise, but on account of financial position they are forced to sell at a loss in order to acquire liquid funds to meet operating expenses and taxes.

—M. M.

Cleveland, Ohio

Persecution Helps

TO THE EDITOR:

I hope that I will be fully quoted and my meaning correctly interpreted when I say that the threat of Communism may prove to be a blessing in disguise for the same reason that most of us are so stupid that we would only believe in the Divinity of Christ if we were subjected to the frightful alternative of meeting the devil face to face.

—Francis Thompson

Lawrence, Mass.

Catholics Not 'Saps'

TO THE EDITOR:

In a recent issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, Mr. Benton asks the reason for the sudden Rooseveltian play to the religionists.

It is easy to understand when you consider the fact that probably Mr. Roosevelt intends to run again for the presidency, and eighteen or twenty million votes would help a great deal towards insuring his election. The recent nomination of a Catholic Supreme Court judge (who makes Russian Democracy more important than religion) and the appointment of a representative to the Vatican is merely bait held out to the Catholic population.

Members of the Catholic faith, however, are too well acquainted with the New Deal schemes to permit anything like this to be foisted upon them.

—Mrs. J. B. Rheinberger

Glenwood, Minn.

Where Are Bishops?

TO THE EDITOR:

I must disagree with Mr. Richard Hutton when he pins his hope on our Christian leaders—the Bishops—to openly and boldly campaign for monetary reform and social justice. Father Coughlin has fought alone these many years. How many Bishops have so far openly supported his great crusade? Spain and Mexico are right around the corner if we rest our case in the hands of Churchmen. If you want a thing well done, it must be done by yourself.

In this growing SOCIAL JUSTICE family, there are thousands of good, courageous men who are enlightened and informed. Let's take a hand in the conduct of our Government; let men of our family enter the political field who have honestly studied our economic disorder, men who live by the sweat of their brow and who understand the problems of the farmer and the laborer.

These men should preach the gospel of Christian government reform and hold high the cross of justice. They must smite the symbol of hate—the hammer and sickle.

—George Kust

Two Rivers, Wis.

Public Waking Up

TO THE EDITOR:

The storm of protest against the wage tax in Philadelphia is a healthy sign that John Public is awakening to the fact that taxation without representation is truly tyranny. Heretofore, all governmental failures, local and national, have been blamed either on Republican misrule or Democratic mismanagement, while the truth of the matter is that the same old gang of international financiers who stage a new puppet show every four years are still pulling the strings that dominate and control both major parties.

The taxpayers, nevertheless, will have the opportunity of correcting their unfortunate mistakes of the past by voting in the future for real American principles plus a specific issue, namely the abolition of the *de facto* government of this Republic which will be a move in the right direction, for it primarily will be a vote against the private coinage, regulation and control of money. This, of course, is responsible for all our economic chaos.

The gullible voters in this land of the free can and must take their country out of the red when they realize that partyism is the joker in every political game and we, the people, can never hope to attain the desired goal of good government by merely changing our party label occasionally, for it is obvious that the Republican Party is the left wing and the Democratic Party the right wing of the same bird of prey.

—Elizabeth Dugan

Philadelphia, Pa.

Average Have Less Than a Living Wage

Department of Labor Report Shows Half the Country Earns Under $1,160 a Year

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There has never been a more eloquent appeal for a thoroughgoing reform of American economy, for an annual living wage for all American citizens and for a program of Christian Social Justice than that contained in a sober, factual survey recently published by the Department of Labor.

The survey does not make use of high-sounding words and clever phrases and catchwords. It does not appeal to the emotions. It simply lets cold statistics speak for themselves.

The subject discussed is the *earning power and living standard of the average American.* To make the survey more easily understood, a mythical figure was chosen — a typical American who represented the mean between the extremes of the country's low and high income groups. Half of the population makes more money every year than this mythical, average American; half less.

$1,160 a Year for Family of Four

By use of carefully checked statistics it was found that the average American is the father of two children and earns $1,160 a year. He lives in a rented house for which he pays $19 a month rent and the lion's share of the remainder of his budget goes for food ($465 a year).

This food budget, which amounts to $1.27 a day, only gives himself, his wife and his children sufficient nutrition if it is carefully used. No luxuries such as steaks, cakes or ice cream can be bought. Every cent must go to purchase cheap meats and vegetables, bread and milk.

Expenses for clothing for the average American family must be kept under $110 a year, which is barely enough to keep each member warm and protected. The rest of the $1,160 goes for recreation and incidentals (including newspapers, movies and tobacco)—$4 a week; for gifts—$11 a year; for medical care—$46 a year.

Such is the economic picture of the average American and his family, a sorry picture, indeed, since it points out his low living standard, his inability to store away savings to take care of himself and his children in time of emergency, his inability to own property, his inability to partake of all the comforts of life that America offers if only the products of fields and factories were properly distributed.

Half of America Has Less

This picture, moreover, is only that of the average American. Half of the population is better off, but half is worse off—which gives an inkling of how millions of our citizens live in squalor and misery in the midst of plenty.

The richest country in the world! That is what the politicians say of America, yet more than half of its population must live in small rented homes or tenement flats, must rely on Providence to spare them from serious sickness, must watch every penny in order to get the barest minimum of nourishment, must go through life without ever owning any substantial property and must die without being able to provide for their wives and children.

Is any more evidence needed that an annual living wage for all laborers must be adopted as a principle of government? It has been estimated that America has enough resources to assure every family an income of at least $5,000 a year.

But this will never be achieved until the control of money is taken out of the hands of the private bankers and restored to the Government where it belongs.

Citizens who are tired of being the serfs of an anti-social international financial empire should ponder carefully over this fact in this important election year.

Notorious Red Peace League Votes to Fold

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American League for Peace and Democracy, named by the Dies Committee as the foremost Red-front group in America, is preparing to fold up its tent and bury itself in the graveyard of phoney causes.

On February 1, there was a last supper in New York's little Red school house, the New School for Social Research, and then the national board voted on dissolution. The disappearance marks the end of one of the greatest mass deceptions in history.

Conceived by Communist delegates in Paris in 1933, the American League for Peace and Democracy was first called the "League Against War and Fascism." Later, when Soviet Russia's united front policy came to the fore, it changed its name to "League for Peace and Democracy."

Under this title, hundreds of thousands of deluded and infantile liberals were brought into the League's ranks. Members were assured that Russia had a "democratic" government similar to that of the United States and that Josef Stalin was actually trying to get all the other "democracies" to line up in a holy war against Hitler.

Stirred by press campaigns against the Nazis, the League membership swelled until in January, 1939, it boasted of representing 7,500,000 Americans.

Working through pliant stooges, like Dr. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary, Communists were able to control the organization at all times. Earl Browder and Clarence Hathaway were on the League's governing board and they let groups of unsuspecting Protestant ministers do the talking for the organization while the Reds pulled the strings of policy behind the scenes.

The whole procedure worked so well that last Fall it was discovered that 563 Federal employes were members of this Soviet-directed organization.

Since the signing of the Nazi-Soviet alliance, however, the League has been practically memberless, so great was the exodus from its ranks when Josef Stalin switched his friendship from the "democratic" Americans to Adolf Hitler's Nazis.

It took some of them a long time but the misguided liberals finally understood by the Hitler-Stalin pact that the League for Peace and Democracy's usefulness was at an end; that it really was a League for War and the Soviet Union!

Dr. Ward, the Peace League chairman, has announced that he would go off to Mexico, presumably on the excuse of health.

This Week's True Life Story

A Great Politician Has Some Thoughts on Success

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Washington visitor whom we are calling Mr. Jones recounts his experience over a recent week-end which is good for both a laugh—and a lesson. Taking a Sunday recess from the turmoil of politics, the visitor's telephone rang and a Great Politician invited him to attend church as his guest.

During their thirty minute ride to church, the two men conversed about the host's phenomenally rapid rise to success. The Politician, whom we will call the "Mr. Smith who went to Washington," explained:

"Do you know, Jones, the one thing more than any other to which I owe my success has been my ability to choose able assistants." And he went on to sketch his youthful rise. In an early executive position, he said, he had the best intellectual assistants that the university could provide; when he rose to the next rung of the political job ladder, every assistant wore a Phi Beta Kappa key; and in a still more important post his "cabinet" he said, had been the mental superiors to those who now surround the President.

They arrived at the church, late as usual, as the Politician was still whispering his Horatio Alger success story. As the two took their seats and gave their attention to the young priest in the pulpit, they heard another success story. It, too, was a story of selecting assistants, *"I have chosen you; you have not chosen Me,"* the young priest read.

It was the story of a Young Man founding an institution designed not to occupy a flitting moment on the pages of political history, but guaranteed by its Divine Founder to last till the end of time. It was the old story of the Man of Galilee choosing His first assistants.

In almost the identical words of Politician Smith, the young clergyman was saying:

"If you will turn to the arts of worldly wisdom and ask of our successes in the fields of politics and industry, the historians will tell you that these giants rose to their posts of power and success on their ability to choose able assistants."

Jones chuckled and his host, the Great Politician, stiffened attentively.

"I will tell you a story not of worldly wisdom but of divine wisdom," the preacher went on. "I will take you back nineteen hundred years to the time when Christ was preparing to organize an institution which would last to the end of time.

"He did not go amongst the Sanhedrim to select the most capable lawyers. He did not go amongst the Scribes to invite these brilliant men of letters to be His counsellors or His agents. He went down to the seashore and there selected twelve more or less illiterate men—humble men who knew not the meaning of success; for the most part weak men who knew the trials and vicissitudes of a hard but simple life; timid men who were conscious of the might of Caesar; God fearing men whom despite the poverty and the heartaches surrounding them, drank in every word of the Master's teachings.

"These humble fishermen were the chosen executives of the institution against which the gates of hell will not prevail."

As the Great Politician and his guest left the church to hail a taxicab, the paragon of success exclaimed:

"Jones! If you had not been with me every minute of the time, I'd have thought you had arranged with that young priest to chide me."

Chain Store Ruling Blow to Monopoly

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Owners of small, independent retail stores won a significant victory against the huge chains recently when the United States Supreme Court sustained a Federal Trade Commission order forbidding the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company to purchase from manufacturers at favored prices.

The A. & P. had been buying goods on a net price basis, that is, securing products at the regular price, minus brokerage fees. This saving gave the company a considerable advantage over small merchants, enabling it to undersell the independents on many commodities.

When the Federal Trade Commission issued a cease and desist order against the company, charging violation of the *Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Law*, A. & P. appealed to the Federal Court of Appeals in Philadelphia. The Court upheld the Commission, whereupon the company went to the Supreme Court. But the high tribunal, in refusing to review the case, in effect sustained the original order.

Decision Is Boon to Independents

This decision justly can be interpreted as a blow at monopoly. Independent merchants need such protection against the price-cutting tactics of the chains.

While many consumers favor the chains, because they apparently offer greater bargains, they forget that monopolists, once given complete control in a community, can manipulate prices to their own satisfaction without fear of competition. The steady growth of large chains in recent years is merely another instance of concentration of wealth in the hands of the few—always dangerous to the life of a Republic and always a hindrance to general prosperity.

The *Inter-State Merchant*, organ published in the interest of independent dealers, stated recently that a report by the Federal Trade Commission showed chains vary their prices 40 per cent in various localities, depending upon the degree of competition. "They advertise one price in one store and charge a much higher price in another," the paper charged.

Chain Wages Low, Threat to Prosperity

Chains also pay lower wages and employ fewer workers than independents, according to the same publication. It cited statistics showing the chains engage 13.88 employes per $100,000 of sales, compared with 17.88 employes by independents. In the grocery business, where self-service systems have been inaugurated by large chain "super-markets," 73 per cent fewer persons are employed than in small independent stores.

The Federal Trade Commission reported, the paper said, that workers in chain stores receive 18.31 per cent less wages than those employed by individual owners.

The *Inter-State Merchant* pointed out that besides adding clerks to the unemployment lists, they destroy local business by forcing small dealers into bankruptcy, and they pay much less in local taxes.

Regarding the continued growth of the large chains, the Federal Trade Commission reported to the United States Senate in 1935: "Should the trend of the past 20 years, and particularly of the last decade continue for a like period, we shall have a condition in some lines of chain store merchandising that few will dispute is monopolistic."

Passport Forger Behind Probe

(Continued from Page 3)

previously to reporters in Brooklyn that *the Justice Department would act on the complaints of the Jewish Peoples Committee.*

Nor did the press release explain why the Justice Department was going to delve into Father Coughlin's affairs, instead of permitting the investigation to be conducted by the Dies Committee.

Was it merely intended to throw a smoke screen around the fact that the Justice Department, in its frantic efforts "to get something on" Father Coughlin was willing to accept as the basis of an investigation charges manufactured by criminal aliens and Russian Communists?

Charges Prepared by John L. Spivak

The Jewish Committee's accusations against Father Coughlin—upon which Mr. Rogge has promised to act—were based on the Spivak smear articles in the Communists' magazine.

After four mass meetings in New York, presided over by Spivak, his spurious "charges" were forwarded to the Justice Department by the Jewish Peoples Committee accompanied by the following resolution:

"Whereas, evidence of an apparently unimpeachable documentary nature (the Spivak smear) charges the Reverend Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oak, Mich., with unlawful use of the United States mail, with the filing of false statements with the United States Postoffice, and with inciting to race hatred, anti-Semitism and racial bigotry in this country,

"And whereas, this evidence makes the said Father Coughlin liable to Federal prosecution on at least the three counts aforementioned,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we . . . do hereby request the Attorney General, and through him the Department of Justice, to commence forthwith criminal prosecution of the said Father Coughlin on the basis of the evidence submitted."

Jewish Committee a Communist Front

It is most amazing that the U.S. Justice Department should use the allegations of Mr. Weiner's organization to prosecute Father Coughlin, ***when at this very moment it is planning to send Mr. Weiner to jail for five years on a passport forgery count.***

Mr. Weiner has been chairman of the Jewish Peoples Committee for nearly two years. The Committee's first chairman was Ben Gold, who assumed his position when the organization was founded three years ago by the Communist Party to act as a Red front for anti-Nazi activities.

Mr. Gold, head of the Fur Workers International Union, was formerly a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and was described before the Dies Committee by John P. Frey, Vice President of the A.F.L., on August 12, 1938, as *"one of the best known Communists in the United States."*

The Jewish Peoples Committee first acted in promoting oposition to Germany's participation in the World's Fair and advocated a boycott of the Louis-Schmeling fight. On March 12, 1938, it held a mass meeting in Mecca Temple, New York, in which the principal speakers were Ben Gold, Michael Quill, Communist head of the Transport Workers Union, Hyman Reinlieb, of the Lincoln Brigade, and Representative John M. Coffee of Washington.

Congressman Booed for Crack About Reds

While addressing the meeting, Representative Coffee made the unfortunate slip of mentioning the "madness of Communism and Naziism." For this statement the Congressman was roundly booed. Later he apologized for *"inadvertently coupling Communism with Naziism."*

A day after this interesting meeting, a convention of the Jewish Peoples Committee in the Hotel Center, New York, elected William Weiner as the Committee's new head.

December 4, 1939, this same Mr. Weiner, who had been arrested by G-men after a country-wide search, was indicted for passport forgery and released after $10,000 bail had been furnished by the Communist Party Defense Fund Committee, which also bailed out Earl Browder.

At the time of the indictment, Assistant U.S. Attorney Lester Dunigan described Weiner ***"as the rankest sort of impostor who had masqueraded as a citizen of the United States for the last 20 years under the alias Robert William Weiner and aliases Weiner, A. Benson and A. Blake.***

As said before, Weiner's real name was Welwel Warszworer. Although he had testified under oath before the Dies Committee that he had been born in Atlantic City, N. J., the Government discovered that he really first saw the light of day in Radanjenko, Russia, September 5, 1893, and had emigrated to the United States in 1914.

Mr. Weiner-Warszworer, moreover, had never troubled to become a citizen. When indicted, in addition to being chairman of the Jewish Peoples Committee, he was Financial Secretary of the Communist Party, president of the International Workers' Order, another Red-front organization, and vice president of World tourists, a travel agency which conducts tours to the Soviet Union.

Braintruster Offers Regimentation

(Continued from Page 15)

this the government which would be entrusted with the reigns of industry?

If Mr. Ezekiel were sincerely desirous of restoring prosperity and preserving private enterprise he would no doubt begin by advocating a complete overhauling of our unjust monetary system, as great a fraud as was ever perpetrated on any peoples. He would demand that Congress regain its constitutional power to coin and regulate money; he would demand that the nation be freed from the shackles of the international bankers who manipulate credit and currency to their own satisfaction; he would demand that the United States Government declare its independence from the privately-owned Federal Reserve Banks and that it establish a sound, honest dollar based upon the wealth of the land instead of on credit.

Then Mr. Ezekiel would have something. As the matter now stands, he has an excellent program for socializing and ultimately communizing America!

Lincoln and Rothschilds

(Continued from Page 8)

America, and use it to systematically corrupt modern civilization. The Jews will not hesitate to plunge the whole of Christendom into wars and chaos, in order that 'the earth should become the inheritance of Israel'."

Facts Hidden in American Files

Thus does unwritten history come to light with the years. Again, we repeat that the above quotation from Bismarck was released to the public in 1921, some forty-five years after it was written. Bear in mind also that the official archives of the United States Government, bearing on the Civil War, will not be available until 1965, or 100 years after the event. We have, therefore, been obliged to go to European sources to obtain the facts.

(A second article will tell how Lincoln wrestled with the international financiers in order to give his beloved America an honest money system—how he won—and the real reason why he was assassinated.)

Fr. Coughlin's Radio Stations

At the request of many persons interested in the Sunday broadcasts of Father Coughlin, renewed recently for another year, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith reprints the list of stations over which the talks may be heard at 4 p.m. (E.S.T.), unless otherwise indicated.

ALBANY, N. Y—WABY	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD,—WCAO	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.,—WBAL	8-9
BRIDGETON, N. J.—WSNJ	4-5
BUFFALO, N. Y.—WGR	4-5
CINCINNATI, O.—WCKY	4-5
CLEVELAND, O.—WGAR	4-5
DES MOINES, IA.—WHO	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJR	4-5
ERIE, PA.—WLEU	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJBK	7-8
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WHBY	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WTAQ	7-8
HAGERSTOWN, MD.—WJEJ	4-5
HAMMOND, IND.—WHIP	4-5
HARRISBURG, PA.—WKBO	8-9
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—WIBC	4-5
KALAMAZOO, MICH.—WKZO	4-5
LAWRENCE, KAS.—WREN	9-10
MADISON, WIS.—WIBA	4-5
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—KSTP	4-5
NEW ALBANY, IND.—WGRC	9:15-10:15
NEWARK, N. J.—WHBI	4-5
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—WTEL	6-7
PITTSBURGH, PA.—WJAS	4-5
READING, PA.—WRAW	4-5
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—WSAY	4-5
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—KFEQ	4-5
ST. LOUIS, MO.—WEW	4-5
WILKES-BARRE, PA.—WBAX	4-5
WORCESTER, MASS.—WORC	4-5
WOODSIDE, N. Y.—WWRL	9-10
AUGUSTA, ME.—WRDO	4-5
BANGOR, ME.—WLBZ	4-5
BOSTON, MASS.—WAAB	4-5
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—WICC	8-9
FALL RIVER, MASS.—WSAR	4-5
GREENFIELD, MASS.—WHAI	4-5
HARTFORD, CONN.—WTHT	4-5
LACONIA, N. H.—WLNH	4-5
LEWISTON, ME.—WCOU	4-5
MANCHESTER, N. H.—WFEA	4-5
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—WNBH	4-5
NEW LONDON, CONN.—WNLC	4-5
PITTSFIELD, MASS.—WBRK	4-5
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—WEAN	8-9
WATERBURY, CONN.—WATR	4-5

The League of the Little Flower Requests You to Pray for the Sick and the Dead

DECEASED

CONNECTICUT
Mrs. Adele Mescall — *New Haven*

ILLINOIS
Albert Banks — *Chicago*
Sam Mulvaney — *Chicago*

INDIANA
Sister M. Leonadis — *Holy Cross*

LOUISIANA
Mrs. Katherine Egan — *New Orleans*

MARYLAND
Mrs. C. W. Purnell — *Ocean City*
Ford Barriger — *Severna Park*
Mary Livingston — *Severna Park*

MASSACHUSETTS
Joanna and Margaret Cromie — *Milton*
William Rooney — *Roslindale*
Frank Robar — *Springfield*
Mrs. Harry Lyons — *Wollaston*

MICHIGAN
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schweihofer — *St. Clair*

MISSOURI
Mr. L. Dumalt — *Lamar*
Dr. Charles C. Logan — *St. Joseph*
Mrs. Cora Davis — *St. Louis*

NEW JERSEY
Mrs. Fairview — *Jersey City*

NEW YORK
Daniel A. Flaherty — *Brooklyn*
Mary and John McKelvey — *Brooklyn*
Theresa Deering — *Floral Park*
Michael Cavanagh — *Flushing, L. I.*
Kathryn Hayes — *Monroe*
Mary Ann Cullen — *New York*
Terence McCabe — *New York*
Sister M. Dominica — *Rochester*
Daniel Ryan — *Rockaway Park*
Brigit Hackett — *Staten Island*
Mr. John F. Gaffney — *Syracuse*

OHIO
Joseph D. Stevens — *Cleveland*
Mathias J. Fornefeld — *Lima*
Albert H. Heiland — *Lorain*
Charles and John Laughrin — *Warren*

PENNSYLVANIA
James Mullaney — *Carnegie*
Albert F. McGuire — *Cresson*
Margaret Kalvelage — *Erie*
Hugh Rowan — *Lost Creek*
Mrs. Margaret Lafferty — *Philadelphia*
Cecelia M. Miller — *Philadelphia*

RHODE ISLAND
Mrs. Mary A. McGuiness — *Providence*

WISCONSIN
Mr. Wissinks — *Sheboygan*
Joseph H. Hogan — *Waunakee*

ILL

CONNECTICUT
Michael Hennessey — *Hartford*
Wilfred J. LeClairie — *Jewett City*

ILLINOIS
Jack Donnelly — *Chicago*
Mrs. Mary Mally — *Chicago*

INDIANA
Ed. V. Brouillette — *Vincennes*

IOWA
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Higgins — *Des Moines*

MASSACHUSETTS
Nora A. Hovey — *Cambridge*
William Terceiro — *Fall River*

MICHIGAN
Mrs. Joseph Compau — *Rockwood*
Nell Kaul — *Wyandotte*

MINNESOTA
Mrs. H. Austin — *St. Paul*

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Arthur Watson — *Hillsboro*

NEW YORK
Mr. Minihan — *Brooklyn*
Mrs. Albert Burke — *Lackawanna*
Sophia Fredericks — *New York*
E. W. Lull — *Ripley*
Patrick Long — *Syracuse*

OHIO
A. M. Newton — *Akron*
Eloise Reilly — *Malta*

PENNSYLVANIA
Mrs. H. E. Andrews — *McKeesport*
Mrs. Ellen Quinn — *Millvale*
Mr. W. E. Coe — *North East*
George Tardy — *Philadelphia*
Mrs. Anthony Stuscavage — *Plymouth*
Mr. W. O. Whitehurst — *Scranton*
Mrs. H. I. Claggett — *South Mountain*

TENNESSEE
Ven. Sister Baptista — *Memphis*

WISCONSIN
Vincent Jirtle — *Algoma*

FOREIGN
Mrs. John Taylor — *Exeter, Ont., Canada*

Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906.)

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

Benefits: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

Obligation: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

Privileges: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Fees: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

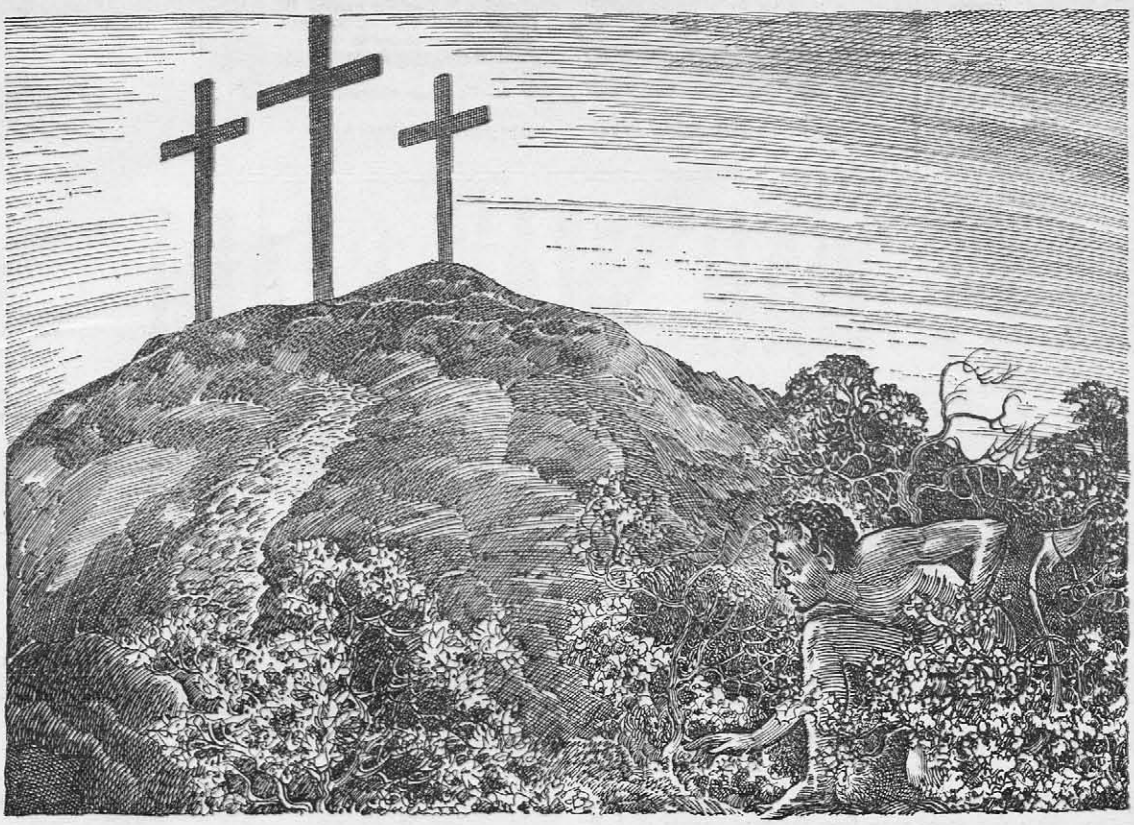
Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed _____ dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name _____

Street _____

City and State _____



W-H-I-C-H?

CHRIST SAID, "*He who is not with Me is against Me.*" There are only two "fronts": a Christian Front, and an anti-Christian Front.

There is no "middle" front.

America must be either pro-Christian or anti-Christian. There is no such thing as simple indifference towards Christianity: our democracy is either Christian democracy or anti-Christian democracy.

For twenty years the anti-Christian Front has had its way over half the area of the globe. It stalked through the bleak steppes of Russia — and millions of Christians lay dead in its bloody wake.

It seared Mexico with its blasting finger— and Christianity was pilloried.

It moved its ghastly banner over Spain— and 12-thousand, 400 priests and nuns were slaughtered as a human hecatomb on the red altar of anti-Christ.

The anti-Christian Front has been worming its insidious way into the very heart of America for twenty years, not with antique sabres and an armful of out-moded squirrel rifles, but with the "bullets" of filthy literature, the "swords" of salacious movies, the "cordite" of birth control and the "poisoned bayonets" of political coddling.

The anti-Christian Front does not "charge hell with a pail of water." It insinuates its evil purposes into the minds of the young. It cripples the *souls* of men with its sinister money power.

The anti-Christian Front need not be seditious — *against* the Government. Its aim is to breed such rottenness in the moral, social and political life of the nation that the Constitutional Government of the United States will collapse of its own mildew.

The liberties of all American citizens depend absolutely on "*an*" active, powerful, energetic Christian Front. The United States Supreme Court has taken judicial recognition of the fact that "this is a Christian nation."

Without a Christian Front of millions of members—not for sedition, but for the protection of our Constitutional life—this nation cannot remain free.

This is the declared belief of Father Coughlin. If you agree—HELP HIM NOW.

●

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1940 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $_____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before Feb. 10 and on or before March 10.

My Name Is_____

My Address Is_____

City or Town_____ State_____

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

'NEXT WAR' MAY START AT ALLIES' BUYING OFFICE

DEBT DEFAULTERS HAVE NOT ENOUGH 'CASH' TO WIN WITHOUT U. S. AID

AMERICA'S NEXT WAR may start at No. 15 Broad Street, New York City, just a few doors away from the headquarters of J. P. Morgan & Company.

That is the address of the British War Purchases Commission in the United States, headed by Director-General Arthur B. Purvis, aided by Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States.

No Communist assault on entrenched capitalism is expected to be launched in this quarter, nor is any significant bombing or assassination looked for.

The reason America's next war may start here is the simple fact that dependence on the United States has been encouraged to the point where "the Allies" now believe that victory in their war is impossible without United States goods, and free access to them.

It is generally recognized that, because of the *Johnson* and *Neutrality Acts*, this nation is forbidden to extend credit to Great Britain. England is a war-debtor in default and a belligerent in a new war. Credit to France, likewise, is forbidden.

At the same time, Great Britain and France are severely restricted in their cash purchases in this country—by a lack of cash. They have gold—but so has this nation. We have it in such quantity that much more of it would shake our confidence in its value.

Thus, to make "cash" purchases, Great Britain and France must rely on their available cash, their securities holdings, and their liquid property. Britain's cash, property holdings and investments in this country approximate a reported $2¼-billions, but nearly $1-billion of this sum is fixed property, difficult to liquidate. And $1¼-billions do not buy many airplanes, or much grain, guns, tanks, shells and tools of war.

Sooner or later, therefore, the British may be expected openly to approach this nation, tin-cup in hand, seeking a considerable extension of credit. Then, as often predicted, "cash and carry" will become *"credit and carrion!"*

America's laws say *"no credit to a belligerent for arms purchases; no credit to any war-debt defaulter."* The "Allies" say they cannot win their war without United States arms, munitions, commodities, supplies. Their financial resources say they cannot possibly pay cash for the needed aid.

An Administration sympathetic to the war aims of Great Britain might be expected to go to great lengths to make certain that Britain and her allies win the war. The British War Purchases Commission has called upon the United States War Department for information relative to procurement of supplies, and has received eager cooperation. Purvis-to Lothian-to War Secty. Woodring has been the triple-play employed in seeking for British purposes knowledge of American industrial plants, their locations and capacities.

The United States War Department, under the *Industrial Mobilization Plan of 1939*, has catalogued and classified the entire American industrial establishment.

Acme

LORD LOTHIAN
BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO U. S.
Prepares American Mind for Next Step

READ: 'ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE ROTHSCHILDS'
Inside Story of the Civil War—In This Edition